THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CRIME.

Capture of a Cunning Express Robber in Wisconsin—Singular Statement.

Some three years ago, remarks a Milwaukee journal, Henry Brayton, then living at Eagle, Waukesha county, was entrusted with the sum of $1800 to bring to Milwaukee. Shortly after he disappeared. The man sending the money by Brayton had to pocket his loss. For three years all trace of Brayton was lost, when suddenly he turned up again one day last week in Waukesha, with his pockets well lined with greenbacks, and himself in the most liberal disposition. His first move was to buy a farm, paying the cash for it, and deeding it to his wife. He also bought a pair of horses, paying $1200 for them. He paid up a few small debts, and seemed to be a man of means generally. The person who had entrusted the $1800 with Brayton years ago thought it a good time to put in his claim, and did so. Brayton was sued, and a friend went the necessary security for him, Brayton placing the sum of $2000 in the friend's hands to make him whole.

"On the 16th day of July last, Hezekiah Braughton, the agent of the United States Express Company at Pacific City, Iowa, on a connecting line of the Pacific Railroad, robbed the office of $10,000 in greenbacks, and decamped. The company commenced search for him, and offered a handsome reward for his arrest and the recovery of the money. Photographs of the agent were also sent to the different offices to facilitate the arrest of the decamping agent.

"When Henry Brayton with his flush purse appeared at Waukesha, O. M. Tyler, the agent of the company, could not help associating him with Hezekiah Braughton and the Pacific City robbery. So strong was the association in Taylor's mind that he sent to the office here and secured a photograph. Brayton had not the whiskers and heavy hair of Haughton, but these were easy enough to cut off, and a little investigation showed that Brayton had been under the barber's hands.

"Satisfied beyond a doubt in his own mind that Brayton and Braughton were one and the same man, Tyler sent for Chief of Police Beck, who, on Saturday last, went out there, Mr. Vary, the express agent at this point, accompanying them. They found Brayton at Troy, and upon laying the matter before him all doubts disappeared, when he at once acknowledged that he was Braughton, and the Braughton who had committed the robbery at Pacific City.

"Upon searching him the sum of $5500 was found on Brayton's person; the $2000 deposited with his friend as security was paid over; the farm deeded to his wife was given up, as also was the $1200 team of horses. This made up to the express company over $9000 of the amount stolen, and Brayton, the money, and the horses were brought to this city. Brayton has been locked up for trial. No little credit is due Mr. Tyler for the skill with which he started the unravelling of the affair, and finally brought Brayton to acknowledge his guilt.

"When arrested, Brayton was about three miles from Troy, and driving in his carriage to that place. His wife was with him. As soon as Chief Beck took him in charge he acknowledged the theft at once, and told where the money he yet had was, and what he had done with that spent. The money stolen from the express company was in one package of $7000, and one of $3000 belonging to merchants of Pacific City.

"Before he left Mukwonago, three years ago, to commence his exploits, which have given him so great a notoriety, Brayton was a sort of farm laborer, but was a man in whom everybody had confidence. His wife, who is in great distress over the affair, is a lady highly respected by all, and she certainly deserves sympathy."

CAPTAIN KIDD.

Spiritualistic Enthusiasts Hunting for His Buried Treasure.

According to a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, there is great excitement in Alabama over a hunt for Captain Kidd's buried treasure The writer says:—

When we were at Mobile searching for the lines of earthwork which were erected at the time it was besieged, we fell in with a specimen of the "poor whites" of the South. He followed us wherever we went, scrutinizing closely every movement we made, and exclaiming every few moments, "What on airth ar yer looking arter forts and things for which have long since been dug away?" In spite of all our endeavors to make him believe that all the purpose we had in wandering over these fields was to find where a fort had been, he still claimed the privilege of doubting our word. Towards nightfall, after he had been with us nearly five hours, he began to give out and complained of fatigue and hunger, and at the same time asked anxiously when we intended to go back to the city. Taken with the fact that we had not asked him to go with us, and had been for five or six hours anxious to get rid of him, this anxiety in regard to our movements rather surprised us. We kept on, however, and walked for an hour with him puffing behind, doing our best to "tucker him out." Finally he sat down upon a little mound, and demanded if we thought he was made of "dog-goned hard iron."

"If you are tired, I should advise you to return," said I, rather coldly.

"Now, look'e here, stranger," exclaimed he; "you are a Yankee, and them's mighty smart fellers. And I know that no Yankee o' your size would be foolin' round in these bushes without he was arter sunthin'."

"I have told you what I was after," said I, shortly.

"I kin believe as much o' that as I'm a mind to, can't I?" said he, scowling. "I know what ye are arter, and so ye might as well own it, for yer can't find it unless I sees yer anyhow, if i kills me."

We laughed at that idea in real earnest, and asked him what he supposed we were after. He only answered our questions with the childish expression of "I know," declaring at the same time that we might as well own up, "seeing as how we are caught." At last, when he saw that we were not going to own up, he put an extra quid in his mouth, and, as near as we remember, the following conversation occurred:—

"Yer are arter money, that's what yer are arter."

"Ho, ho," laughed we; "we wish we were. Ho, ho, money! Is there any money out here?"

"Yer may laugh, stranger, but yer can't foule me. Yer are arter Captain Kidd's money, an' I'll bet the licker yer know where it is."

We thought at first that he was trying to "fool" us, and regarded it as a huge burlesque. But we became convinced after a lengthy conversation that he was in earnest, and really believed that we were searching for the hidden treasures, which, according to tradition, the pirate Captain Kidd "buried somewhere." In this conversation we learned that a circle of enthusiasts believing that the hiding place of the treasure would be revealed to them by pronouncing over it certain potent words given to one of their number in a vision, had been searching the fields and forests for twenty miles around Mobile for the evidences which were said to mark the spot. The excitement in Mobile had been considerable, and the spiritualists and clairvoyants had been consulted in regard to it. The spiritualists claimed that Kidd's treasure had been washed into the sea, and the clairvoyants that it was covered a hundred feet by sand. This discouraging view of the case from such high authorities did not deter the members of the charmed circle.

—Ida Lewis, the Lime Rock heroine, don't like her portrait in *Harper* a couple of weeks ago. She says:—"It is awful; I cannot bear to look at it."

RAILROAD WAR.

Exciting Contest for the Control of the Susquehanna Road.

From the Albany Journal, August 4.

A determined movement, thoroughly organized, was initiated some months since to wrest the control of the Susquehanna Railroad from its present management.

Some months since, an attempt was made to make President Ramsey a party to persuading the towns to sell their stock, but Mr. Ramsey, deeming it for the best interest of the towns that they should retain it, refused to volunteer any such advice. The law prohibits the sale of stock by the town commissioners at less than par, without the vote of the towns, but they are authorized to sell at par at any time. The opposition finding it necessary to secure the stock held by the towns, if they were to succeed, recently formed a coalition with Jay Gould, by which the latter was to furnish the funds for the purchase of a sufficient amount at par.

It has been well known for some time that the Erie Railroad desired to obtain control of the road, but President Ramsey has thus far stood firmly by the best interests of the people, and has prevented the road passing out of the hands of the inhabitants of the section through which it passes.

The struggle between the Erie party and the local control came to a head on Friday. On Thursday night a number of carpet-baggers went out on the line of the road, bountifully supplied with greenbacks. Telegrams followed them, and early on Friday morning it was known that a formidable raid was in progress. A number of commissioners arranged immediately for sale. Others remained open to negotiation. Mr. Ramsey followed on the noon train on Friday, and from that time the contest for supremacy raged fiercely. The fact that the Erie party procured the stock of some of the towns at less than was offered by Mr. Ramsey has a suspicious look.

Both parties have returned from their excursion up the road, and each claim to hold a majority of the stock. The transfer books close on Saturday, and the election takes place in September.

An injunction war has been inaugurated. Papers were served this morning, in the matter of two thousand four hundred shares of stock, sold by Mr. Ramsey, some time since, as President of the road. What the result of the issue of this injunction will be, it is impossible to say. Mr. Ramsey has enjoined the transfer of the stock of the town of Oneonta, on the ground that it had been sold at less than par.

The Erie portion of the Board of Directors consists of Messrs. J. H. Herrick, Jacob Leonard, Charles Coulter, Samuel North, David Wilber, Ezra Chase, and J. J. Austin. They claim to have secured 10,700 shares. Mr. Ramsey is equally confident that he controls a majority of the stock, which consists of 20,632 shares.

SWELL WEDDINGS.

Two Aristocratic Marriages in England.

From the Boston Post.

Two swell weddings have lately taken place in London. That of the Marquis of Huntly and Miss Amy Brooks was celebrated at Westminster Abbey. The bridesmaids were attired in robes of white poult de soie, trimmed gauffres of tarletan, with trains en panier, a wreath of ivy falling over one shoulder and holding up the train; bonnets of tulle with ivy leaves.

They each wore exquisite lockets, gold with coronet and monogram of jewels, the gifts of the bridegroom. The favors were most picturesquely arranged in fine white and silver corbeilles, and were distributed by the five youngest bridesmaids. The bride wore a dress with corsage and tunique Louis XV of the richest white satin duchesse, trimmed with superb Brussels point lace, forming a train, surmounted by wreaths of orange blossoms.

The couronne was of orange blossoms, over which fell a veil of the same choice lace. She also wore a magnificent necklace of a single row of diamonds, with earrings to correspond, the gift of her father, and as brooch a remarkable diamond jewel of great intrinsic and historic value. The bride was conducted to the choir by her father, and was there received by the noble bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, and the Rev. James Slade. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Mary Adelaide, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Teck, honored the bridal party by their presence.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was the scene of the marriage of Viscount Doune and Lady Cecilia Molyneux. The bridesmaids, twelve in number, wore dresses of white muslin, and lace looped up with heartsease. The Rev. F. G. Hopwood, M. A., uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M. A., the incumbent of St. Paul's. The religious rite concluded, the bride and bridegroom went to the vestry for the registration of the marriage. The register was attested by the contracting couple, the Earl of Sefton, and Lord Hyde, and was also signed "Albert Edward" by the Prince of Wales and "George" by the Duke of Cambridge.

DECEASED EX-GOVERNORS.

The Will of Ex-Governor Crapo, of Michigan

Governor Crapo's will has been deposited with the Judge of Probate at Detroit. His estate consists of a large lumber business at Saginaw, Flint, and Detroit, many acres of farming lands in Genesee county, a large amount of pine land in twenty-nine counties of Michigan: the total probably being $1,000,000. The will makes ample provision for his widow, and then requests that the estate may be left undivided, each of his eight children having one-ninth interest, and the other ninth being divided among certain of his grandchildren. His son, William Crapo, of New Bedford, is appointed administrator, and requested to take charge of the business, and will do so, moving to Flint for that purpose.

The Will of Ex-Governor Toucey, of Connecticut.

From the Hartford Evening Times, August 4.

The will of ex-Governor Isaac Toucey was admitted to probate to-day. The will and codicil are dated July 9, 1869, and the estate, represented at $110,000, is divided as follows:—

The use and improvement of all estate, real and personal, is given to his widow, Mrs. Catharine Toucey, during her life, and the sum of $39,000, together with library, pictures, etc., to her absolutely.

To the trustees of Trinity College, in trust, to support four scholarships of $300 each, the new block of dwelling houses on Church street. The beneficiaries must be students in said college and educated for the ministry.

To Charles Parks, of Ohio, $6000 in fee and $2000 in trust for the grandchildren of the testator's sister Maria.

To Mr. Amos Parks, of Weston, N. Y., $100.

To Mrs. Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y., $2000.

To Mrs. Smith, granddaughter of testator's sister, $3000.

To Harriet Tomlinson, $2000.

To executors for Mary Fitzgibbons, $2000.

To testator's niece, Catharine Beeman, $2000.

To Trinity College the block of houses on Wooster street, to aid in completing the object in establishing four scholarships, the rents to be applied for the purpose of carrying beneficiaries through Berkley Divinity School, if such assistance be needed.

To Margaretta Wyndham Beach the sum of $2000.

Testator's house in John street to the Berkley Divinity School trust, to aid four students in said school who may need assistance.

The codocil provides that after a bequest of $100 to Mr. Hamilton Porter, all the rest and residue of his estate is vested in and given to his widow.

The executors are Mrs. Toucey and Mr. George Beach.

FILIBUSTERING.

The Spanish Gunboats that were to Prey on Cuban Shipping—An Official Quietus.

Remarks the N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning:—

There exists but little doubt in the minds of persons who are well posted on the subject, that the gunboats recently seized by Marshal Barlow were intended to carry destruction and devastation into the territory of the republic of Peru. Though Spain has not carried on any serious active operations against that country since the bombardment of Callao, it is supposed, with good reason that she intends to resume those operations as soon as she has a fleet of light-draft gunboats, which could enter the shallow harbors of Peru and penetrate the intricate and shallow channels of the South American archipelagoes. As for the assertion that these vessels were intended to be used as patrol boats around the Island of Cuba, it is notorious that at the time the contract was made for their building, about three months ago, the Spaniards ridiculed the idea of the insurrection ever reaching any threatening proportions, and prophesied its speedy and easy extinction. It is regarded as ridiculous, therefore, to assert that the armada of thirty gunboats was intended to crush what was then a weak inland insurrection.

Orders were on Wednesday received by Judge Pierrepont from Bancroft Davis, the Assistant Secretary of State, informing him that the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the Department of State, had ordered the commandant in New York to act under the direction of Judge Pierrepont in the matter of the Spanish gunboats, and placed the ships Dale, Dictator, Juniata, and Frolic in readiness to co-operate in the detention of the Spanish war vessels. Under these orders action was immediately taken and on Wednesday afternoon General Grant called at the office of Judge Pierrepont, but the latter had left to confer with the Secretary of State at his country residence. Yesterday the President went up to the Highlands in the Mary Powell, reaching there at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of holding a conference on this matter.

A Minister that is Enraged at their Seizure.

The New York *Herald* has the following today:—

It has been generally presumed that the visit made by the Spanish Minister, Senor Roberts, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Protestad, to New York at this particular juncture had reference to the recent seizure of thirty Spanish gunboats, information of which has already appeared in this journal. President Grant being here at this time has given color to the supposition that the Spanish Minister, learning of the fact that certain property of his Government was placed under United States indictment, left Washington at once to seek an explanation from the head of the Government. Yesterday, however, in conversation with an attaché of this paper in the parlor of the Albemarle Hotel, where Senor Roberts is stopping, the information was furnished that no such motive as an interview with the President for the purpose of demanding an explanation in relation to the seizure of the gunboats was meditated by Senor Roberts in his visit to New York. At this particular season of the year, when the fatiguing dulness of Washington life grows insupportable, it is customary with the foreign legations, especially in the absence of the Executive and Secretary of the State Department, to repair either to this great centre of cosmopolitan life or to the watering-places. The coincidence of Senor Roberts' presence here at the same time with President Grant is purely accidental. The Spanish Minister does not consider that this question of asking our administration what reason and under what section of international law the late seizure was made comes within the scope of his duties. He has not yet received from the home government at Madrid any instructions on the subject, nor does he think it is likely any will be addressed to him. The matter does not fall within the purview of his diplomatic duties; but should its abnormal character be made to receive his attention he will address himself through the proper channel and in the proper place, which is in the city of Washington and at the department presided over by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

The Purchase of Cuba.

The State Department up till to-day has not received the protest against the proposition to purchase Cuba, said to have been forwarded by the Cuban Junta from New York. It is already understood in official circles that the Spanish Government is unfriendly to the movement, and this of itself would probably put an end to it; but the fact that Spain refuses to sell, and that the Cubans are unwilling to buy, seems to put this mode of settling the Cuban difficulty entirely out of the question.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

THE WHIPPING-POST.

Comments on Delaware's Contemptible Law.

"The Wilmington *Commercial* is furious at the victims of the Delaware whipping-post for leaving the State, after getting whipped. It thinks it a great injustice to other States that Delaware criminals always go there to ply their vocation after getting a taste of Delaware justice, and evidently inclines to the conviction that Delaware owes it to her neighbors to abolish her whipping-post and keep criminals at home."—*Elkton Democrat.*

Not so, sir. We said nothing about the whipping-post. We do not complain that our discharged criminals leave the State. They would be fools if they didn't. Nor do they leave on account of having been whipped; many offenses are not punished by whipping. But our law requires that after their discharge from jail they shall wear a "convict's jacket," as a "badge of crime." That is, they shall carry around with them everywhere a certificate to the public that they are discharged convicts. Should they obey the law, the result would be starvation—for who would employ them?—or a return to crime. They therefore *don't* obey the law, but leave the State. And this, we presume, is the law's intention—to drive all our criminals once convicted over our borders, to be quartered on other communities. Of such a law we do complain. It is unjust to our neighbors, and therefore a disgrace to ourselves.

The *Democrat*, from the tenor of its remarks, seems to imagine that this arraignment of our statutes, being sly, so very sly, and so very smart, is something to be proud of and pleased with. We think decidedly otherwise. We hold that there is a justice due from one State to another, as well as between individuals, and that if we deliberately drive our criminals across the Maryland or Pennsylvania line, we are doing just as if one farmer should transfer all the enemies that infested his crops over the fence into the field of his neighbor.

Does the *Democrat* "see" this without a calcium light?—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Aug. 4.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

Prison cases were before the court to-day.

James Miller, a little boy, was acquitted of the charge of stealing money from a shop at Amber and Dauphin streets. There was but one witness in the case, and he could give nothing but hearsay evidence, which was inadmissible against the boy.

William Brown was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a pig of iron, having been caught in the act of taking it from Eaton's place in Delaware avenue, near Vine street.

Thomas Thompson was convicted of larceny, having been seen to take a box containing $6 in pennies and other small change from a beer saloon at Tenth and South streets.

James Wilson was convicted of the charge of picking a drunken man's pocket in a tavern at Juniper and South streets.

—About 3500 people arrived at Long Branch on last Saturday evening trains.

—The hotels at Narragansett Pier, R. I., are so crowded that the placard "standing room only" has been put up.

—A reduction in the number of visitors at Niagara this season has resulted in a reduction of hotel charges.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reforms in the Treasury Department—Flattering Reports of the Cotton Crop—The Coming Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg—The Losses in Baltimore by the Recent Conflagration in this City.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Boutwell is persistent in his endeavors to retrench the great expenses of his department, and at the same time to effect much-needed reforms. The machinery of this branch of the Government has always been too complicated, and the Secretary is determined upon its simplification.

Following the steady reduction in the clerical force, he now has ordered the consolidation of two of the law divisions in his department. This reform goes into effect to-day. Mr. George Wood is placed at the head of the consolidated division.

Cotton.

It is a matter of great interest to know that the cotton crop is flourishing in the Southern seaboard States. A report received by the Commissioner of Agriculture to-day from North Carolina gives a flattering account of the appearance and quality of this year's crop in that State. The yield will be the largest known in many years. The want of rain in that section has had an injurious effect on the cereals.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

The Coming Celebration of the Great Battle—Interesting Archæological Discovery—What a Learned Antiquarian Can Bring to Light.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 6.—General Meredith has arrived at the Springs Hotel, and is giving his testimony with regard to the localities of the principal events of the battle, as he expects to be otherwise engaged at the time appointed for the meeting of Generals during the last week of this month.

An archæological investigation of the country around Gettysburg, conducted by a learned antiquarian, has proved the truth of a belief long entertained by residents, that the battle-field of Gettysburg had in the distant past been the scene of a bloody struggle between the Indians, or of some unknown or long extinct race. This fact is attested by the exhumation of the military implements of the combatants and the remains of the dead in what is known as the Indian Field, about a mile southwest of the Round Top and of the National Cemetery. These relics are found thickly imbedded in the soil over the whole area of territory which was the scene of the Rebel defeat in 1863. They consist of stone arrow-heads, battle-axes, war clubs, shields, etc. Some of these have been disinterred from their tomb of centuries and placed on exhibition in the college for the present, but they will soon be placed in a case at the Springs Hotel.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Her Loss by the Philadelphia Conflagration—Calamity in Chesapeake Bay by the Upsetting of a Yacht.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—It is now ascertained the insurance in Baltimore companies and agencies on the property destroyed by the recent great fire in Philadelphia amounts in all to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The companies which had no risks are as follows:—Atlantic, Potomac, German, Resolute, People's, Firemen's, Baltimore, Consolidated, Citizen's, Washington, and Union. We have in all about twenty-three companies here. All those not above named lose more or less, the Maryland and United States being the heaviest.

Master S. Tolman, who was held here on the charge of passing a one hundred dollar counterfeit Government greenback on a railroad agent in Boston, has been honorably discharged.

A yacht capsized yesterday in Bush river, twenty miles from Baltimore, and Henry Lee, son of the late Isaiah Lee Bouker, and James W. and Stephen S. Ewell, his uncles, both of Harford county, were drowned. A brother of Lee was aboard, but was saved.

The Maryland country editors make an excursion to-day over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Harper's Ferry and Jordan's Springs.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Brilliant Bal Masque at Atlantic City Last Evening—The Event Unequalled in Pleasure and Success—The Participants in the Entertainment.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Aug. 6.—The bal masque at the Sea View Excursion House last evening was a most brilliant success, and will long be remembered by all who took part in the dance or were present as spectators. The ball-room was thronged to overflowing, and most of the dancers were in character or apparelled in military costume. Mr. Konigmacher, the host of the Sea View, appeared as bluff King Hal, and took part in the dance as briskly as if he had not been catering during the day to an excursion party of two thousand from St. Augustine's Catholic Church.

The managers of the ball were clad in their brilliant uniform, well known to those who have witnessed the balls of the Coteria Carnival in Philadelphia. The ladies made a gallant show, and the little misses present attracted great admiration from the beauty of their dresses and the exquisite grace exhibited in their dancing. A quadrille in the centre of the room, formed entirely of the youthful daughters of residents and guests, attracted much notice.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The War Minister in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Hon. E. M. Stanton and family arrived in town this morning.

The Bequests of Abby Joy.

The will of the late Miss Abby Joy, of this city, provides for the following bequests: To the Association for the Relief of the Aged, the Indigent Females, Provident Association, Female Asylum for the Fatherless, Widows Society, and Children's Friend Society, $5000 each.

The Boston Athenæum receives the statue of Greenough's "Carthagenian Girl" and the statue of a Greek girl by Wolf.

TENNESSEE.

Success of the Conservative Republican Party—Senter's Majority Estimated from 25,000 to 50,000.

We reprint a special telegram to the New York *Tribune* from Nashville last evening:—

The election has been quiet. Senter's vote in this city is 3543; Stokes, 3556. Senter carries this county by about 1000. The State goes for Senter by 40,000 majority. Knox county 500 majority for Senter. Emerson Etheridge is elected to the State Senate. The next Legislature will be conservative, but there will be three parties—Whigs, Democrats, and Radicals. People are now discussing the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. Etheridge will oppose him. The conservatives are rejoicing, and the streets are crowded. Despatches from West Tennessee give Senter a large majority in all the counties. The vote is increased largely, compared to the Presidential vote last fall. The liberal registration allowed almost everybody to vote. Senter carries Shelby county by 2000 majority in a vote of 8000. He also carries Madison county by about the same. He probably carries West Tennessee by 25,000. All the members of the Legislature elected in West Tennessee are probably Democrats, except three or four. All the whites voted that wished to, every precaution being taken to prevent colored men from voting. The registers directed that they vote at their own precincts, where they would vote the Republican ticket only at the peril of their lives. The Register of this county threatened to seize the railroad trains if employed to bring negroes to vote. In Memphis fully 500 voters in the eastern part of the county lost their chance by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad not allowing them to come in. Conductors were instructed to run past stations to prevent colored people from reaching the city. Colored voters were challenged on the most trivial pretexts. Pistols were drawn on some in the country, and their certificates forced from them. The city was very quiet. Most of the stores were closed. The Rebels are exceedingly jubilant.

A special to the *Times* from Knoxville says:—

The election returns received to-night show a sweeping Democratic victory. Senter is elected by 60,000 majority. The Legislature is Democratic by a large majority. Johnson's return to the Senate is almost certain. Stokes carries nearly the full Republican vote in East Tennessee. The blacks much divided, and for some local offices voted Democratic. Knoxville gives Senter 4000 majority, a Democratic gain of 1600. Knox county gives Senter 330 majority; Fleming, Cattrell and McBath are sent from Knox county to the Legislature. Colonel Brownlow is defeated by a large majority. His own precinct voted for Young; the colored people nearly four to one against him. Granger, McMann, Anderson, Knox, Boone, Hamilton, Sullivan, and Greene, East Tennessee counties, send Johnson men to the Legislature. Hamilton gives 1000 Senter majority. Granger, 300 majority; Sullivan, 1500 majority; Greene, 500 majority; Maury, 30 0 majority; Williams, 2000 majority; Robinson, 2000 majority; Gill, 2000 majority; Shelby, 2000 maj.; Poane, 500 majority for Stokes; Jefferson, 900 majority; Cocke, 500 majority; Seveld, 500 majority; Blount, 300 majority. Stokes will go out of East Tennessee with over 10,000 majority. The new registration leaves the State Democratic by 60,000. The returns do not yet show the election of one Senter Republican to the Legislature. It is two-thirds Democrats. The vote is heavy. The feeling was bitter, but the Stokes men have been overwhelmed by the Senter registration, and many have not voted. The election ended with a riot here between white railroad men and blacks, in which bullets and stones flew fast. Several persons were seriously injured.

—The native of Cape May is said to be a curious individual, with the value of the almighty dollar deeply impressed upon his heart, who gazes wistfully at the visitors' pocket-books, lives in the barn all summer, having rented his residence for a "cottage," and dips his frugal crust in ham fat, in order to have the more butter to sell to the hotel-keepers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 6, 1869.

As the time approaches for the usual opening of the fall season, active preparations are being made in every branch of trade and business. Our merchants and business men are beginning to return home from their accustomed summer touring, and the balance of the month will be an active period for money. We have reason to believe that the banks are already providing for the anticipated pressure for loans, and in the absence of any disturbing influences, it is expected that they will have recovered sufficiently from the weakness of the past two months to enable them to supply the wants of their customers without difficulty, besides occasionally affording timely aid to strangers.

There is no material change in the rates. Call loans average 6 per cent., and discounts at bank 7 per cent., and on the street from 7@9 per cent.

Gold is quiet and rather firm. Sales at the opening, 136⅜; and at noon, 136⅜.

In Government loans the sales are small, and prices are rather less strong.

The Stock market is devoid of animation, and prices are weak. State loans were dull. City sixes were decidedly stronger and sold at 101½@101¾ for the new issues.

Railroad shares were exceedingly flat. Reading Railroad sold at 48⅜, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅞@57, b. o.; and Minehill Railroad at 54. 122½ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 56¼ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 50 for Northern Central Railroad.

Canal shares were neglected. 36½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal and Bank shares attracted no attention.

In Passenger Railway stocks the only transaction was in Fifth and Sixth, which sold at 40.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C & A 6s,'83...	85¾	2 sh Cam& A Sc.s5	65
$2800 City 6s, Old... k s o...	96	300 sh Read R.ls.s10.	48⅜
$5000 City 6s, N...s5.	101½	19 do.....trf.	48⅜
$3500 do.........	101¾	1 do........	48⅜
$2000 do.........	101¾	100 do.....b30.	48⅜
$1000 Pa & N Y Cnl 7s..	90	60 sh Penna R.ls.c	56⅞
		10 do........	56⅞
$2000 Hunt & B Top 1 mtg bs..	82	14 do.......c.	56⅞
		10 do........	56⅞
$100 Sch N Bt L 7s	71	100 do.....b60.	57
$1000 Leh 6s, '84.....	83	100 do.........	56⅞
$100 Leh 6s R Ln...	88	100 do.....b40.	57
9 sh Minehill R.ls.	54	44 do......c.	56⅞
80 sh 5th & 6th St..	40	17 do.....ls.	56⅞
		100 do.....b30.	57

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅜	11·05 A. M.	136½
10·03 "	136⅜	11·30 "	136⅜
10·11 "	136⅜	11·38 "	136½
10·20 "	136¼	11·59 "	136⅜
10·23 "	136¼	12 M.	136⅜
10·50 "	136⅜		

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124¾@125¼; 5-20s of 1862, 124¾@125¼; do., 1864, 123⅝@124; do., Nov., 1865, 123⅝@124; do., July, 1865, 122⅜@122⅝; do., 1867, 122⅝@123; do., 1868, 122⅝@122⅞; 10-40s, 116½@116¾; Pacifics, 111⅛@111¼. Gold, 136⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 124⅞@125; do. 1862, 124⅞@125; do. 1864, 123⅜@123¾; do. 1865, 123⅝@123⅞; do. 1865, new, 122⅜@122⅝; do. 1867, new, 122⅝@122⅞; do. 1868, 122⅝@122⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 116@116½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 111@111¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136⅜@136½; Silver, 130½@132.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE, for the week ending Thursday, August 5, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	11,884 14
From Pottsville	1,969 07
From Schuylkill Haven	18,620 00
From Port Clinton	344 00
Total for week	32,818 01
Previously this year	352,518 17
Total	385,336 18
To same time last year	482,375 14

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The first of the August sales of gold was made to-day by Assistant Treasurer Butterfield, pursuant to the order of the Secretary already published. The aggregate bids were $4,400,000, at prices ranging from 135·50 to 136·13. The last bid was made for the entire amount of $1,000,000 announced to be sold, and was of course, being the highest, accepted. This figure reflected the firmness of the premium in the Gold Room, where it opened at 136, early advanced ⅛, whence it reached subsequently to 135⅞, but speedily recovered, and at noon was 136⅛. This hardening of the premium was likewise accompanied by increased activity consequent upon advices from Europe indicating growing anxiety in the money centres there, regarding exciting political complications in Spain and Egypt. A decline of ⅛ to ¼ in consols, and disappointment in the expectation indulged in that the Bank of England directors would reduce the rate of discount at their meeting to-day, coupled with rumors of a probable drain of specie from England towards the Continent and a lower quotation for our own bonds abroad, aided to give force and influence to these fears in this market. In the afternoon gold touched 136¼, but fell off later, and closed in the room at 136⅛. Subsequently to the adjournment of the Board it receded to ⅛, but rallied again, and at the close of business was 136⅛.

"The money market worked to-day without new features, the extreme rates on call loans being 5 and 7 per cent., with the larger number of transactions at 6 and 7, although sufficient occurred at 5 on Governments to render them more than exceptional. Prime discounts range from 7 to 9 per cent.

"Foreign exchange is somewhat firmer, and while rates remain unchanged bankers no longer allow the 1-16 brokerage. The late rapid appreciation of bonds in this market in consequence of the Government purchases and the growing scarcity of five-twenties thereby resulting, has placed this market in such relation to Europe on some of the issues as to favor shipments hither. It is reported that bonds were bought in Europe yesterday and this morning on New York account, which is not unlikely, in small amounts, and this has had its influence here upon both the exchange and gold markets. Any effort at large purchases, however, upon the same account would soon restore the former relations of the foreign and home markets. These are not, therefore, much apprehended. We quote previous rates as follows:—Sterling, 60 days' commercial, 109¼@109⅜; good to prime bankers', 109⅜@110; short sight, 110⅛@110⅜; Paris, 60 days', 5·18¾@5·13¾; short sight, 5·13¾@5·11¼; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Hamburg, 35⅜@35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40¼; Frankfort, 40⅛@40⅜; Bremen, 78⅞@79⅛; Prussian thalers, 70¾@71⅛."

"Governments opened this morning with renewed activity, with an advance upon the closing figures of last night in 64's, both 65's and 67's, the other five-twenties and 81's being steady. The ten forties and currency sixes were strong and still prominent features of the list. At the noon call 62's and 65's were offered at a concession of ⅛, and 6's held ⅛ higher. The other five-twenties were steady, without change. The ten-forties were still in demand, and ⅛ higher for the coupon issue, with no offerings of registered at 112⅛ bid. Currency bonds were firm. At the last call 64's, both 65's, 67's, and currency bonds were offered at ⅛ less. The other issues were without change. The market continued firm at the decline up to the close of business, and closed steady on these issues, excepting 1862s and 1865's, which fell off another ⅛. The currency sixes and 1868s reacted, and the Ten-forties advanced. The 1881s were weak at the close. The following were the prices at five o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 124¼@124½; do. do., coupon, 124¼@124½; do. 5-20s, registered, 123⅛@124¼; do. do., coupon, 1862, 124⅞@125⅛; do. do., coupon, 1864, 123⅞@124; do.do., coupon, 1865, 123⅞@124; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 122⅜@122⅝; do. do., coupon, 1867, 122⅝@122⅞; do. do., coupon, 1868, 122⅝@122⅞; do. 10 40s, registered, 112@112⅛; do. do., coupon, 116½@116¾; currency bonds, 111⅛@111½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R........	203½	Pacific Mail Steam...	83⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.......	97	Mil. & St. Paul R.....	82⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R..	108⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	90⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	107½	Adams Express......	59
Chi. and N. W. com..	88	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19¾
Chi. and N. W. pref..	97½	Tennessee 6s, new...	55⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.......	116½	Gold................	136⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153	Market dull.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 6.—The Flour market presents no new feature, and 800 barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots, including superfine at $5·25@5·50, extras at $5·50@5·75, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·25@7·50; Pennsylvania do. at $6·25@7·25, Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8·50@10, according to quality; also, 700 barrels City Mills on secret terms. Rye Flour sells at $6·12½@6·25 ℔ bbl.

The demand for Wheat is limited to good and prime lots. Sales of 3000 bushels new red at $1·50@1·53, and 2000 bushels new do. at $1·45@1·56, the latter rate for common. Rye is quiet; a lot of new Pennsylvania sold at $1·20. Corn is less active but firm. Sales of 1500 bushels yellow at $1·14@1·15, and Western mixed at $1·13. Oats are without change. Sales of Western at 74@75c., and new and old Pennsylvania and Southern at 50@72c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 ℔ ton.

Whisky is offered at $1·25 ℔ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—Arrived, steamships City of Cork, from Liverpool, and Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, August 6.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, August 6.—Arrived, steamship Damascus, from Quebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........60 | 11 A. M..........71 | 2 P. M..........74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Soridderen, Pedersen, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Richmond, Powers, Gibraltar for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Abbe Ellen, Orcutt, Belfast, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Boston, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Boston, do.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr J. Paine, Rich, Hallowell, do.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, Petersburg, do.
Schr J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence, do.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, Old Cambridge, do.
Schr Ann Dole, Halsey, Old Cambridge, do.
Schr Leila, Foss, Belfast, do.
Schr Eva Bell, Barrett, Marblehead, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Wanderer (yacht), Ricketts, San Andreas, S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Claymont, Robertson, 36 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, 6 days from Sagua via Quarantine, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr William and James, Gutted, 5 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr S. L. Stevens, Small, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, 8 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr J. May, Neall, 8 days from Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, from Seabrook.

Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Providence.

Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, from Norwich.

Schr A. E. Martin, ——, from Boston.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Atalayador, from Matanzas.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 4.—Brig Eurus, from St. Mary's, Ga., for Philadelphia, passed in to-day; also, one barque and a brig, names unknown.

Barque Melbourne, for Antwerp; brigs E. A. Bernard, for Gibraltar; Gazelle, for Boston; and J. H. Dillingham, for do., all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Mobile, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at Gloucester 4th instant.

Schr C. L. Ericsson, Smith, hence, at Providence 4th instant.

Schr Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.

Schrs M. Munson, Jr., Dayton, and Amelia, Beebe, hence, at New London 3d inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A cable despatch from London more than indicates that the reforms granted by the Emperor are winning their way into popular favor. The fuller account of which we are now in possession does not induce us to depart from the judgment we pronounced on Wednesday. The Emperor does not mean that power shall depart from his hands.

As we have said already, the *Senatus Consultum* embodies reforms which show that the Emperor has set before him the British constitution as his model. The Corps Legislatif and the Senate are no longer to be puppets. They are to have the right and privilege of initiation. The same power is accorded to the Senate. Each assembly is to be complete in itself. It will henceforth be competent to the Corps Legislatif or to the Senate to introduce new measures. But the Emperor is to be no mere figurehead. He is willing to rule with the assistance of ministers. The ministers, however, are to be under his control. They are to be responsible for their own acts, but they are to deliberate in council under his presidency. When ministers shall happen to run counter to popular feeling, and when impeachment becomes necessary, they can be impeached only by the Senate. One other peculiarity deserves to be mentioned; ministers may be members of either house of the Legislature, but it is to be a special privilege of ministers to defend or prosecute their measures in either house as occasion may require. What, then, do these reforms amount to? Autonomy is granted to each of the two branches of the Legislature. It will be competent to each to institute any measure. The decisions of the lower house will be subject to the revision of the upper. It will be necessary, on the other hand, for any measure introduced and carried to the upper house to obtain the sanction of the lower. In all matters the Government, before taking final action, reserves to itself the right to refer difficult questions to the decision of a committee. The Emperor will be his own Prime Minister, and will, of course, preside over the council of ministers.

It is not to be denied that in all this we can discover a certain amount of substantial reform. But it is just as evident that the Emperor, in granting those reforms, has been careful to make such provisions that the government machine, though it will be a little more complex than of old, will be entirely under his control. The Emperor knows France better, perhaps, than any man now living, and all the caution he is now manifestly exercising may be necessary; but we cannot say we admire the wisdom which he has revealed in the peculiar checks to the popular power that are embodied in the new constitution. It is certainly a mighty step in an onward and upward direction. Within certain limits France is to be allowed to govern herself. The members of the French Legislature, formerly allowed only to speaks are now invested with real power. Formerly they could only question the government; henceforward they will have the right to introduce measures of reform. This is something gained. We may look forward with confidence to lively times. We know what Frenchmen are when they are allowed to speak out. They have been so long kept in silence that much requires to be said. It is so long since a French Parliament of its own accord made laws, or in any way introduced reforms, that we may calculate almost with certainty on having legislation in earnest. We do not exaggerate when we say that the first session of the new French Parliament will be the liveliest thing we have had occasion to chronicle in many long years. We can see reform projects innumerable. We can see collisions between the two branches of the Legislature. We can see both branches in collision with the executive. We can see Napoleon dissolving the chambers and appealing to the people. We cannot say we see beyond; for it is just as possible that the people may go against the Emperor as that they will go with him.

It is gratifying to be able to write that the press generally takes a favorable and hopeful view of the course pursued by the Emperor. The general opinion is that he has yielded with a good deal of grace, and that if he has stooped under the violence of popular demands, he has so stooped that he remains still master of the situation. The difficulty of the situation, in our judgment, consists in the fact that Napoleon has yielded. It is not impossible that concession may lead to the crowning of the edifice; but neither is it impossible that concession may lead to abdication or worse. Napoleon, by his skilful use of the army, has for many long years kept France at bay. The French people for the first time since 1848 have felt their power. Will they use it in their own interest or in the interest of their master? New found power is always dangerous. We have no good reason to say that it will not prove dangerous to the dynasty of Napoleon. One thing we will say: the form of government now recommended cannot be final; it is a very imperfect copy of the original. It is at best but a tentative process, and its success is doubtful. It is one of the live questions of the day, which every passing hour will help to solve. Meanwhile, Napoleon and his reforms are likely to command quite as deep and as general interest as Pius IX and his council of bishops. The world moves on in spite of Popes and Emperors.

OLD VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Time was, that when the brains were out, the man would die," and, when an election was over, the majority took the reins and the minority subsided, and that was the end of it. The late Virginia election seems to have been conducted under other auspices. Though there is no uncertainty or dispute as to the result, the disposition to argue and dispute seems nowise abated; and the belligerents on both sides favor the *Tribune* with frequent iterations of their grievances. The subject grows threadbare; yet we printed yesterday in juxtaposition a bulletin from either side, and solicit for both the earnest attention of the public. The writers are men of ability and character, and their statements of facts may be relied on.

Let us deal first with that of Mr. Keiley (whom we recognize as an ex-editor, delegate elect to the new Legislature, and, as he says, a most determined "Rebel"); we look in vain for proof of his assertion that the North, or the Republicans thereof, are intent on keeping Virginia out of the Union. The press of this city may be fairly presumed to represent every considerable phase of Republican sentiment, yet not one of our daily journals has even suggested that the election of Walker & Co. should be overruled by Congress or any other power. And we know of no influential Republican demonstration in favor of any such course. We all assume that Virginia is to resume her place in the councils of the republic on the terms prescribed by Congress a few months ago. General Canby's indication of a purpose to impose the "iron-clad" oath on the newly chosen Legislature was never prompted by the Northern Republicans, and is generally regretted by them. Of all who have discussed it, at least nine-tenths have regarded it with disfavor. Mr. Keiley, therefore, fights a phantom of his own creation.

Let us recall attention to the order of events:—

1. The people of Virginia were invited by Federal authority to hold a Constitutional Convention and reconstruct their State through its action.

2. The conservatives (ex-Rebels) attempted to carry that convention on the basis of no political rights for colored men, made a desperate struggle, and were badly beaten.

3. The Republicans (mainly colored) carried two-thirds of the convention, and made therein a thoroughly national Constitution, wherein the equal rights of the colored men were guaranteed in the strongest manner. If this constitution does not secure those rights, we see not how any one could.

4. The convention further proceeded to disfranchise and exclude from office all those who had taken a conspicuous part in the late Rebellion.

5. General Grant, on the appeal of the conservatives, submitted these disfranchising clauses to separate votes from the residue of the Constitution. And, in the election just held, the conservatives, acting with a minority of the Republicans, have voted down the proscriptive clauses by a very large majority, and have chosen their State officers and Legislature, while the residue of the Constitution is ratified by an almost unanimous vote.

—Now, then, it seems to us that the majority has done right in every case—right in voting down the conservatives when they undertook to proscribe the blacks; right in voting down that larger section of the Republicans who attempted to proscribe a large portion of the whites. And we propose that the majority shall rule. We protest against the exaction of the test oath as meditated by General Canby; we want the leading conservatives to take their seats in the new legislature, swear fidelity to the new Constitution, and ratify the fifteenth amendment; and we want the State admitted thereupon to representation in Congress and to all the rights of self-government. And so, we are confident, do a very large majority of the Northern people. Then what is Mr. Keiley grumbling at? And why does he talk of the Federal Government spending four hundred millions per annum, when, apart from the payments of debt, its entire outgoes are not a third of that sum? If he is coming back into the Union, why not talk as though he belonged here?

—As to our Radical correspondent, we can't help telling him that we think those who concocted and put through the proscriptive clauses just voted down are fairly responsible for much of the bitterness evinced by the late Rebels whereof he complains. Suppose he owned a thousand acres of land, and forty black men, living thereon and dependent on him for employment, shelter, and food, were to vote that he should nevermore vote or hold office, perhaps he would like it, and then again perhaps he wouldn't. And if he didn't, he might somehow evince his displeasure. It is the foolish attempt to disfranchise opponents that has divided and temporarily prostrated the Republicans of Virginia, and they are blind bats if they don't see it and govern themselves accordingly. And, if they do, they will soon recover their lost ascendancy. They must not hope to rule at the expense of fundamental Republican principle.

We believe we have now given all the space we need to the late Virginia election. "Let us have peace."

THE VIRGINIA SITUATION.

From the N. Y. World.

The Democracy fairly and triumphantly carried the Old Dominion. That some white Republicans and negroes were sensible enough to vote with them, and that the conservative party even went so far as to pick a portion of their candidates from the ranks of these voluntary allies, does not alter the distinctive character of the victory, but merely magnifies the extent of it. Neither does the fact that the fight was won under the laws of Congress, and in accordance with such a policy as accepted the situation only to mitigate and master it, diminish the emphasis of the success or detract from its real Democratic significance. Virginia belongs, in the administration of government and in the moulding of her future, to her own true people who have wrought good out of evil and saved the Commonwealth by their energy and intelligent sense.

Hence, the open letter addressed by Dr. Gilmer to the so-called leader of a defeated negro faction in that State is manly and to the point. This latter person—Jenkins is the name of him, if we mistake not—coolly proposed that his beaten crowd of disunionists should form an alliance with the chivalric and victorious conservatives of the grand old State. Dr. Gilmer's reply it is immaterial to give in fall; but the purport is that the conservative Democracy always leave their latch-string on the outside of the door, and that all who will can enter the tabernacle of the redeemed if they come with cleaned hands and a pure heart, doing works meet for repentance. Whereupon the administration papers—notably the *Tribune*, *Times*, and Springfield *Republican*—lecture the conservatives on their disobliging and inhospitable spirit, forsooth! And this from the party that has called the Democracy dead for ten years and our principles defunct: this from the organization which drove the late Mr. Raymond and others who survive him out of place, power, and recognition because once they inclined to even a policy of toleration towards the conservatives—this is the humble-pie of "join with us" which they eat before the Virginia Democrats, and this is the howl of horror they raise at the rejection of their offered fusion with an organization at which even to squint, except with the strabismic helplessness of a Butler, has had political and personal infamy for the penalty of it.

"My son," said a father, "I halve all my worldly goods with you." A month after the prodigal returned. "Father," he bemoaned, "I'm dead broke!" "How," said the parent, "am I help to that? I gave you as much as I allowed myself. You have squandered it; I have increased mine. What will you say to that?" The youngster was equal to the emergency:—"Let us halve again, Governor, and keep it up every time!"

Precisely so with the Virginia disunionists. They had as fair a field to work is as the Conservatives from whom they separated in arrogant assurance. They wasted their political substance and estranged from them all but the lowest of the low. Now they desire to "halve again and keep it up every time." Let the Virginia conservatives resist alike the blandishments and the frowns of power. They hold a position which secures the present and rules the future. It cannot be lost to them unless they are lost to themselves. They can hold the Congress and the President to the fulfilment of pledges made, conditioned on exactions complied with, or can hold them up to disgrace and defeat on every political field where the radicals may venture with the record of Virginia cheated, written against them.

As to Canby and his dodges, Butler and his letters, Congress and its legislation, the President and the perfidy proposed in his behalf, they are not to be feared, or sought to be flanked. Virginia *now belongs to herself*. She has complied with even the conditions which radicalism imposed. Having wisely stooped to conquer, she may now raise her head in triumph. Continued exclusion from the Union, negation of the verdict and the will of her citizens, the continuance of military rule, will work out for her (if the administration dare any of these things) a far more exceeding weight of victory before the tribunal of the people now in judgment upon her persecutors and despoilers.

Virginia holds the citadel of Democratic victory under every process of Congressional reconstruction. Her Southern sisters have thanked God for her example, and have taken the courage wherewith to repeat it when their time comes. And if adoption of radicalism be the alternative of continued disunion by act of Congress, it will be Virginia's conservative invincibility which will extort such an admission from the administration—an admission which will drive them from power in every section where it is plainly proclaimed.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN LORDS AND COMMONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

We are now in possession of the full details of the final struggle over the Irish Church bill, which brought about a temporary political deadlock, and threatened at one time to result in a serious constitutional crisis. And although the telegraphic despatches received from time to time during the eventful three days' conflict embodied accurate accounts of the proceedings in Parliament, and gave a sufficiently correct impression of the main points of the situation, it is only on the arrival of the detailed accounts by mail that we can now form a clearer idea of the actual importance of the affair, and of the motives which actuated the peers in rushing so hastily into a conflict in which ultimate victory was manifestly unattainable, and from which they had to retreat with such precipitation. In commenting upon the accounts received by telegraph at the time, we attributed the audacity of the Tory peers to the unexpected reinforcements which they had received from the ranks of the old Whig aristocracy and from quondam Liberal leaders like Lords Russell and Grey, in consequence of which they flattered themselves that, in the event of a serious collision between the two houses, they would not at all events have to take the entire risk upon their own shoulders. And we were clearly correct in the supposition. As long as it was merely a numerical majority of the House, all avowed Tories that were ready to obey the behests of Lords Derby, Cairns, and Salisbury, those leaders felt the danger of committing their House to an unequal struggle with the Commons on their own responsibility. But with an accession to their forces from the Liberal side, they cast aside all the prudence that had previously marked their actions, and in the one short evening's debate, after which they proceeded to so decisive a vote, all their pent-up detestation of the measure of justice before them, and all their rancorous personal hatred of Mr. Gladstone, found full expression in the bitter and insulting taunts of Lords Grey and Salisbury, and the rapturous cheering with which they were greeted. The Premier's comparison of the Lords to people who viewed events from a balloon at too great a height for them to know or care much about them, had evidently goaded them into a reckless desire to assert their power at whatever cost, and spite the obnoxious leaders of the Commons. But with the morrow comes the reaction—the more timid Tories became alarmed—the Cabinet was united, and the Liberal majority in the Commons was firm—and before their Lordships met again the famous terms of honorable surrender had been privately negotiated.

But although the crisis itself was of so short duration and unproductive on first sight of violent political convulsions, its effects are likely to be permanent and serious. During their brief moment of delirious triumph the Tory Lords betrayed their contempt for the popular will, and their personal dislike of the great Liberal statesmen of the day, and an inordinate desire to preserve their own and kindred privileges intact. The country well knows the real temper of one branch of its Legislature with regard to matters in which the deepest interests are. The House of Commons has now learned the necessity and the advantage of insisting upon and guarding its rights. Despite the amenities finally exchanged between all parties concerned, the events we have been considering cannot fail, it is supposed, to have a lasting effect upon the political future of Great Britain.

A FINE OPENING FOR GRANT.

From the N. Y. World.

Here is an excellent opening for Mr. Grant. A nigger by the name of Tol Page—we beg pardon, a gentleman of color, the Hon. Taliaferro Page—doorkeeper of the reconstructed Senate of the State of Alabama, was some time since arrested for the unlawful conversion to his own use of a pair of shoes. This brought Mr. Page into unpleasant relations with justice, but the justice being reconstructed justice, and Mr. P., in the course of its perquisitions, consuming all sorts of oaths like pie, the upshot was that he went unwhipped back to his post in the Senate chamber, and there, by the piebald body infesting that apartment, was voted a vote of confidence and thanks. What time and how the stolen shoes creaked in a joyful break-down at the reception of this virtuous testimonial does not appear; but soon thereafter it seems that Mr. Page was yet a second time brought into relations with justice, and this time even reconstructed justice—the judge being a scalawag of the pure blood, and the jury five negroes to seven whites—found him guilty of perjury and thereupon decreed him, on the 25th of the month last past, a term of five years' imprisonment in the Alabama Penitentiary.

It is suggested that here is a fine opening for Mr. Grant. Let that eminent personage entreat from the reconstructed Governor of Alabama the pardon of the Hon. Taliaferro Page, and forthwith send that worthy gentleman on a foreign mission. True, the name of this same Mr. Page is now before the department as a fit and worthy person to be United States mail agent in Alabama, but why trammel so eminent a genius with the care of mail-bags of leather? He has already had transactions in that material, and they have not turned out as pleasantly for him as they might. Give him a mission, Mr. Grant. He is a fit fellow to your Sickles in Spain.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
6 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT WAGONS AT PUBLIC SALE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1869.
Will be sold at public auction in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10 o'clock, EIGHTEEN WAGONS, new and in superior order, and complete in every particular.
Terms cash in Government funds. Wagons to be removed in forty-eight hours.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. 8 3 6t

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
255 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 8 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 20t

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17-1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON.
8 2 1m Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY,
Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE.
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.
8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 223 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address
8 4 6t* Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk
Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel,
Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in th
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7·45 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent
Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH.
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8·00 A. M. } DUE { 12·19 P. M.
2·00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6·12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch..................$3·00
{ Excursion Tickets.................................. 4·5
W. H. GATZMER,
7 2 1m Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MANHOOD;
A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.
"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*
Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia 3 8

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A large meeting of delegates from the various fire companies of this city was held last evening at the Diligent Engine House, for the purpose of making preparations for the reception of the Fire Zouaves on their return from Atlantic City on Saturday evening. It was resolved to meet at 7 o'clock, and after receiving the Zouaves at Vine street wharf, march over an extended route. A fine band of music will accompany the escort.

—About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Ellen Gordon, aged 33 years, residing at No. 136 South Second street, was badly burned about the body by her clothes taking fire from a coal-oil lamp that she had upset.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¾.

—The President is at West Point.

—Griffin, the engineer who caused the Mast Hope disaster, was yesterday discharged on bail.

—The National Tobacco Association organized at Cincinnati yesterday, and elected officers.

—Dr. Duvall, of Janesville, Wis., is in jail at that place, charged with poisoning his fourth wife.

—Emily E. Ricker, of Portland, Me., committed suicide yesterday by taking a dose of oxalic acid.

—Prominent men of Mississippi are soliciting the people to support the National Union Republican party.

—Ryland Randolph, Democrat, has been returned to the Legislature of Alabama from Tuscaloosa district by a majority of five hundred.

—The United Ancient Order of Druids held a celebration at Bethlehem, Pa., yesterday. Five thousand people were present.

—The exposition of textile fabrics in Cincinnati continues successfully. The premiums will be awarded to-day, and sales will then commence.

—The Osage Indians repudiate the treaty with Sturgess, to sell their lands to him for nineteen cents per acre, and say the treaty was procured by threats and false representations.

—J. B. Brown has commenced suit before Chief Justice Chase, at Parkersburg, against Colonel D. J. Young, for property at Harper's Ferry, valued at several millions of dollars.

—A meeting of workingmen was held in St. Louis yesterday, for the purpose of forming an organization to send delegates to the National Labor Congress, which meets in this city on the 10th inst.

—News from Montana, from Democratic sources, give the Democracy a majority of 2000 in the election for delegate. J. M. Cavanaugh was the Democratic candidate, and is the incumbent of the position.

—Charles and J. D. Cresswell left Edgefield on Wednesday, and were shot near that town. The first-named was killed and the latter mortally wounded. The report does not say whether it was a duel or an assault upon the parties named.

—The investigation into the killing of Mrs. Hobbs by Major White, in Boston, on Tuesday night, reveals the fact that on a prior occasion the murderer had threatened the lady's life with a butcher knife, but had been interrupted by Dr. Hobbs.

—Charles McKeon, brother of the Hon. James McKeon, on Wednesday evening was found lying wounded on the head and insensible in a marble yard at Troy, N. Y., his place of residence. The wounded man died yesterday morning. It is supposed that he was murdered.

—The miners about Port Henry, Essex county, N. Y., are on a strike. They have forced the miners in the small iron ore beds to cease work. The Sheriff and a posse of deputies are ready to oppose the strikers in using violence or from interfering with the furnaces.

Foreign Affairs.

—If no war occurs in Europe for four years, Baron von Beust says there will be a long term of peace.

—The Harvard crew are improving, and have changed their positions, thus:—Loring stroke, and Bass, bow.

—A General Synod of the Irish Church i to be called to consider the local change necessary to disestablishment.

—Napoleon will soon issue a manifesto, announcing the reduction of certain taxes and extension of the educational system as the last of his personal government.

—The drapery of the Cathedral of Train, in Sicily, during the grand celebration, took fire, and in the panic that ensued sixteen people were trampled to death, and many more seriously injured.

—The wife of Prince Karageorgewich has appealed to the Emperor Francis Joseph for the life of her husband, the assassin of the Prince of Servia. The Emperor leaves the case with the ordinary tribunals.

HOMICIDE.

One Negro Kills Another.

About 1 o'clock yesterday, a quarrel arising from a trivial cause resulted in the death of Francis Wyckoff, a colored man. The facts are as follows:—

At the corner of Doak street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, in Shippen street, James Derny keeps a barber shop, and had in his employ Francis Wyckoff, Henry Carr, and Israel Licketts. The proprietor having ordered his looking-glasses, they were brought to his shop yesterday, and in his absence Carr got possession of one of them, under the pretense of showing it to his employer's wife, and went out with it. When he returned he had some money, but not the glass, and after some words the glasses were paid for by Mr. Derny, who went out with the man that brought them. Wyckoff then accused Carr of having pawned the glass, and said if he was proprietor he would discharge Carr at once. Angry words ensued, and finally Carr called Wyckoff a ——, and said he was no man if he did not take it up, and pulling off his coat, said he could whip him. They were about entering upon a fight, when Israel Licketts seized them both and kept them apart. While struggling with him, Carr took what is known as a "Barlow knife" from his pocket, and with a back-handed throw sent it into the breast of Wyckoff, the point of the blade piercing his heart. He was then conveyed to a drug store in the vicinity, where he died in fifteen minutes. The deceased was married, but had no family.

Henry Carr, who fled immediately after committing the deed, is a light mulatto, and had light brown eyes, a lump on his left temple, two or three teeth gone from the upper jaw, short hair, small goatee, a crucifix on one arm, and is left-handed. He was dressed in a black striped shirt, black alpaca coat, yellow pants, black cap, and Congress gaiters, worn out at the sides. He is about 24 or 26 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighs about 150 pounds. His lips are slightly compressed, and his nose is more aquiline than is usual with his race.

He resided in Madison avenue, back of St. Mary street, below Seventh. He is originally from Hollidaysburg, and is said to be a dangerous character. The detectives are making strenuous efforts to effect his capture before he can have passed the city limits.

TENNESSEE.

The Voting in Memphis—A Majority for Senter.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—The election passed off with unusual quiet, the saloons being closed and business generally suspended.

Some official reports place Senter's majority in this county at 3000, and the majority for the Democratic candidate for the Legislature is larger.

Germantown gives Senter 243 and Stokes 4. Jackson gives Senter 350 majority in a vote of 1270. The returns are coming in slowly.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 5.—The election here passed off quietly, and there was no disturbance of any kind. The business houses were generally closed so as to give those employed an opportunity to work at the polls. The vote was the largest ever given, but the returns are not yet in. The vote is closed. There will probably be 100 majority in this city for Senter. The country districts go almost unanimously for Senter, and will swell his majority to 1500. Partial returns from other counties are as follows:—

Washington county—Senter, 200 majority.

Bradley county—Stokes, 70 majority.

Gibson county, Humboldt Precinct—Senter, 400 majority.

Maury county, Spring Hill Precinct—Senter, 155 majority.

Obin county, Union City Precinct—Senter, 455 majority.

Hamilton, Chattanooga county—20 to 1 for Senter.

Coffee, Tullahoma county—Senter, 149 majority.

Shelbyville, Bedford county—Stokes, 192 majority.

Weakley county—Senter's majority in three districts, 611. His majority in the whole county will be 2000.

Giles county—Senter's majority, 1500.

D. C. Slaughter, Emerson Etheridge, Edmund Cooper, and Bailie Peyton are all elected to the State Senate from their respective districts.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 5.—The full vote of Nashville is as follows:—Senter, 1272; Stokes, 1280. In the county, eight districts give Senter 1143 and Stokes 41. The remaining districts will increase Senter's majority to 1200. The conservative ticket is elected to the Legislature. Bedford (ten districts), Senter, 843 majority, and it will be 1000 in the whole county. The conservative legislative ticket is elected.

Madison county—Senter's majority, 2000. Most of the negroes voted the conservative ticket, which is elected. Knox county—Senter's majority in Knoxville is 300, and in the county 800. Williamson county—Senter's majority, 2500. Gibson, two precincts, Senter's majority, 981. The county will give him from 3500 to 4000 majority. Sullivan county (seven districts), Senter, 1069, Stokes, 131; Robinson county, Senter's majority, 2000; Haywood county, Senter's majority, 2000; Sumner county, Senter's majority, 2300; Henry county, Senter's majority, 300; Humphrey county, Senter's majority (two precincts), 273; McMann county, Senter's majority, 100; Hampton county (ten precincts to hear from), Senter's majority, 277; Marion county, Shellmound, Senter, 105; Stokes, none.

The returns show that Senter has carried Middle and Western Tennessee by sweeping majorities, and making allowances for Stokes' probable majority in East Tennessee, has carried the State by 25,000 to 30,000 majority.

The conservative ticket for the Legislature has been elected in all the districts carried by Senter, and it is probable that the conservatives will have a majority in both branches.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Madison county, Jackson precinct gives Stokes 422 and Senter 795. D. H. King, conservative, is elected to the Legislature.

Trenton—Senter, 676; Stokes, 83. Gibson will give Senter 409 and Stokes 65. Further returns from Hardman county indicate that Senter's majority will be 1600.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Special despatches to the *Avalanche* give us the following returns:

Hardman county—Senter's majority, 1000; Carroll county (three districts), Senter, 569 majority; Milan county, Senter, 34 majority. Tivesant (?) three precincts, Senter, 426 majority; Jackson, Madison county, will give Senter 2000 majority; Trenton, Senter, 591 majority; Union City (official), Senter, 505; Stokes, 28; Etheridge, 503; Anderson, 25.

This county will give Senter 3000 majority; Hardman county gives Senter 1000 majority; Grand Junction, Senter 5 majority; Bartlett, Stokes 302 majority; Masson, Tipton county, Stokes 161 majority; Covington town, Senter, 203 majority; Brownsville, Stokes 73 majority; Hayward county, Senter about 2000 majority.

Slaughter, Democrat, is elected to the Senate, and Clark, Democrat, to the Legislature.

CUBA.

Its History, Climate, and People.

Under the above caption *Appleton's Journal* gives the first of a series of sketches relating to Cuba. We make two or three extracts:—

THE SIZE OF CUBA.

The island of Cuba in size is nearly equal to England proper (without the principality of Wales), being seven hundred and eighty miles in length, and about fifty-two miles in medial breath, containing a superficial area of forty-three thousand five hundred square miles, being nearly equal in extent to all the other West India Islands united. Columbus supposed Cuba (at the time he visited the Isle of Pines, associated with Cuba) to be a continent, and it was so regarded until circumnavigated by Ocampo, in the year 1508.

In the early times of the settlement of the West India Islands, San Domingo was the most known, and received the largest share of attention. Cuba attracted but little notice in Europe, until Cortez made it a base of operations in his contemplated and consummated attack on Mexico. It will be perceived its first appreciation was for its military command of the surrounding coasts. Subsequently, in necessary imitation of Cortez, the Prince de Joinville concentrated his fleet at Havana, preparatory to his attack on Vera Cruz, and to Havana he returned after capturing San Juan de Ulloa.

ITS MILITARY POSITION.

Its importance as the "key to the Gulf," will be still more perfectly understood when we recollect that Cuba is ninety-five miles from the nearest point of Jamaica; fifty miles from Hayti; one hundred and twenty miles from the coast of Tobasco and Yucatan, in Mexico; and one hundred and fifty miles from the coast of Florida.

JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF CUBA.

The importance of Cuba does not therefore arise solely from its great productive wealth, nor from the demand its inhabitants make upon the productions of other peoples, but it is largely founded upon its admirable position in commanding the entrance to the Mexican Gulf, Havana being situated exactly where the carriers of commercial enterprises must cross each other's paths in their intercourse with Mexico and the Southern United States. It is a wonderful instance of the sagacity and statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson that he should have written nearly fifty years ago:—"I candidly confess that I have ever looked upon Cuba as the most interesting addition that can be made to our system of States, the possession of which (with Florida Point) would give us control over the Gulf of Mexico and the countries and isthmus bordering it, and would fill up the measure of our political well-being."

TROPICAL MIDNIGHT.

The atmosphere of Cuba, as everywhere within the tropics, is so unpolluted, so thin, so elastic, so serene, and, save by experience, so inconceivably transparent, that every star and planet in the heavens seemed to be boldly defined; you can see around and behind them; they actually stand out in the clear blue, while the heavenly constellations are more brilliant than in the temperate latitudes. In this night-watch we saw the north star and the great polar bear skirting along the horizon. And there were constellations unknown to Northern skies, with the myriads of stars forming the milky-way, making not a dim, just-perceived light, but absolutely flaming through eternal space.

THE VAIN PURSUIT OF HEALTH.

We have sad reminiscences of the truthfulness of the following sketch, treating of people who inconsiderately rush into foreign climes to recuperate an already destroyed constitution:—

Here it is perhaps necessary to say that the saddest chapters of suffering that could be written would be the histories of confirmed invalids coming from the Northern States, seeking health in "the balmy air of these tropical climes." Accustomed to the careful housekeeping and domestic arrangements of their northern home, and sustained by an invigorating climate, they find themselves suddenly in Havana, deprived of even a comfortable retiring room, and without the necessary convenience of even a bed to lie upon. Every dish, except otherwise ordered, is reeking with red pepper, onions, or garlic; the language and habits of the common people are strange and repulsive; and, meantime, the climate, enervating and exhausting to the most vigorous constitutions, completes the disaster; and the poor, disappointed seeker of health learns, when it is too late, the sad mistake that has been made by the consumptive searching a warm latitude for health.

We saw one of these wretched people hoisted by the aid of a mattress upon the deck of our departing steamer. There was apparent death in the eye and in the emaciated frame. It was a desperate effort to reach home and die among friends and kindred. Presently the steamer moved out of the harbor, that was literally as hot as an oven. The cool sea-breeze fanned the brow of the sinking one; the pure fresh air acted as an elixir; the eye brightened, the voice returned, the hand had the power to give an affectionate return for the friendly grasp. The cool night air set in, and the invalid, like one escaping from an exhausted receiver, wept and signed over the suffering endured in the sad climate and surroundings for invalids common to all Cuban resorts.

Reminiscences of Walter Savage Landor.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

The last number of *All the Year Round* contains a most interesting paper on Forster's "Life of Walter Savage Landor," evidently from the pen of Charles Dickens, the friend of both the subject and the author of the biography. Landor, it is well known, was the original of Lawrence Boythorn in "Bleak House." We select from the article the following graceful and characteristic passages:—

The impression was strong upon the present writer's mind, as on Mr. Forster's, during years of close friendship with the subject of this biography, that his animosities were chiefly referable to the singular inability in him to dissociate other people's ways of thinking from his own. He had, to the last, a ludicrous grievance (both Mr. Forster and the writer have often amused themselves with it) against a good-natured nobleman, doubtless perfectly unconscious of having ever given him offense. The offense was that, on the occasion of some dinner party in another nobleman's house, many years before, this innocent lord (then a commoner) had passed in to dinner, through some door, before him, as he himself was about to pass in through that same door with a lady on his arm. Now, Landor was a gentleman of most scrupulous politeness, and in his carriage of himself towards ladies there was a certain mixture of stateliness and deference belonging to quite another time, and, as Mr. Pepys would observe, "Mighty pretty to see." If he could by any effort imagine himself committing such a high crime and misdemeanor as that in question, he could only imagine himself as doing it of a set purpose, under the sting of some vast injury, to inflict a great affront. A deliberately designed affront on the part of another man it therefore remained to the end of his days. The manner in which, as time went on, he permeated the unfortunate lord's ancestry with this offense, was whimsically characteristic of Landor. The writer remembers very well when only the individual himself was held responsible in the story for the breach of good breeding; but in another ten years or so it began to appear that his father had always been remarkable for ill manners, and in yet another ten years or so his grandfather developed into quite a prodigy of coarse behavior.

Mr. Boythorn—if he may again be quoted—said of his adversary, Sir Leicester Dedlock:—"That fellow is, and his father was, and his grandfather was, the most stiff-necked, arrogant, imbecile, pig-headed numbskull ever, by some inexplicable mistake of Nature, born in any station of life but a walking-stick's!"

The strength of some of Mr. Landor's most captivating kind qualities was traceable to the same source. Knowing how keenly he himself would feel the being at any small social disadvantage, or the being unconsciously placed in any ridiculous light, he was wonderfully considerate of shy people, or of such as might be below the level of his usual conversation, or otherwise out of their element. The writer once observed him in the keenest distress of mind in behalf of a modest young stranger who came into a drawing-room with a glove on his head. An expressive commentary on this sympathetic condition, and on the delicacy with which he advanced to the young stranger's rescue, was afterwards furnished by himself at a friendly dinner at Gore House, when it was the most delightful of houses. His dress—say, his cravat or shirt-collar—had become slightly disarranged on a hot evening, and Count d'Orsay laughingly called his attention to the circumstance as we rose from table. Landor became flushed, and greatly agitated: "My dear Count d'Orsay, I thank you! My dear Count d'Orsay, I thank you from my soul for pointing out to me the abominable condition to which I am reduced! If I had entered the drawing-room, and presented myself before Lady Blessington in so absurd a light, I would have instantly gone home, put a pistol to my head, and blown my brains out!"

Mr. Forster tells a similar story of his keeping a company waiting dinner, through losing his way, and of his seeing no remedy for that breach of politeness but cutting his throat, or drowning himself, unless a countryman whom he met could direct him by a short road to the house where the party were assembled. Surely these are expressive notes on the gravity and reality of his explosive inclination to kill kings!

His manner towards boys was charming, and the earnestness of his wish to be on equal terms with them and to win their confidence was quite touching. Few, reading Mr. Forster's book, can fail to see in this his pensive remembrance of that "studious wilful boy, at once shy and impetuous," who had not many intimacies at Rugby, but who was "generally popular and respected, and used his influence often to save the younger boys from undue harshness or violence." The impulsive yearnings of his passionate heart towards his own boy, on their meeting at Bath, after years of separation, likewise burn through this phase of his character.

But a more spiritual, softened, and unselfish aspect of it was to be derived from his respectful belief in happiness which he himself had missed. His marriage had not been a felicitious one—it may be fairly assumed for either side—but no trace of bitterness or distrust concerning other marriages was in his mind. He was never more serene than in the midst of a domestic circle, and was invariably remarkable for a perfectly benignant interest in young couples and young lovers. That, in his ever-fresh fancy, he conceived in this association innumerable histories of himself, involving far more unlikely events that never happened than Isaac d'Israeli ever imagined, is hardly to be doubted; but as to this part of his real history he was mute, or revealed his nobleness in an impulse to be generously just. We verge on delicate ground, but a slight remembrance rises in the writer which can grate nowhere. Mr. Forster relates how a certain friend, being in Florence, sent him a leaf from the garden of his old house at Fiesole. That friend had first asked him what he should send him home, and he had stipulated for this gift—found by Mr. Forster among his papers after his death. The friend, on coming back to England, related to Landor that he had been much embarrassed, on going in search of the leaf, by his driver's suddenly stopping his horses in a narrow lane, and presenting him (the friend) to "La Signora Landora." The lady was walking alone on a bright Italian winter day; and the man, having been told to drive to the Villa Landor, inferred that he must be conveying a guest or visitor. "I pulled off my hat," said the friend, "apologized for the coachman's mistake, and drove on. The lady was walking with a rapid and firm step, had bright eyes, a fine fresh color, and looked animated and agreeable." Landor checked off each clause of the description, with a stately nod of more than ready assent, and replied, with all his tremendous energy concentrated into the sentence:—"And the Lord forbid that I should do otherwise than declare that she always was agreeable—to every one but me!"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·01	MOON RISES	3·29
SUN SETS	7·10	HIGH WATER	12·58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 17
Bellona	London	New York	July 17
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 23
Main	Southampton	New York	July 27
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 27
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	July 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 28
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	July 30
Java	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Lafayette	Brest	New York	July 31
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 10
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 10
Ohio	Baltimore	Bremen	Aug. 11
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 14
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 17
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig C. W. Ring, Ayres, Boston, Winslow & Co.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Flight, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr E. G. Sawyer, Keel, Gloucester, Mass., do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Newport, do.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgkins, Newburyport, do.
Schr J. E. Dailey, Wale, Providence, do.
Schr S. T. Baker, Brewster, Providence, do.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, Lynn, do.
Schr Vermilion, Lockwood, Providence, do.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Dighton, do.
Schr Free Wind, Frisbee, Lynn, do.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, Providence, do.
Schr Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Wake, Gandy, Apponaug, do.
Schr A. M. Lee, Taylor, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, 7 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 6.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Charles W. Davis, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Delaware and Hudson, with coal to W. L. Lance.
Iris, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co.
J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Prairie, with coal to W. L. Lance.
S. H. Mann, with coal to W. L. Lance.
Mary E. Stine, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Little Rob, with bark, for Chester.
Harry and Carrie, with coal to T. Emory & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 5.—Eleven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Dreadnaught; Joseph Lord; A. G. Myrick; Harvest Moon; Lake Erie; F. C. King; Clinton; and Andrew Allison, all with coal, for New York.

Freights on coal to New York or Boston—no change.
L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 3d instant.

Barque Chanticleer, Beaver, sailed from Matanzas 29th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Acacia, Robinson, hence, at Cardenas 28th ult., via Matanzas.

Brig L. Warren, Harriman, sailed from Cardenas 29th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Rush, Petty, hence, at New Haven 4th inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Richmond, Me., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 3d inst.

Brig Rio Grande, Race, hence for Gardiner, at Bath 3d instant.

Schr Wm. F. Burden, Adams, hence for Providence, was off head of Long Island Sound P. M. 2d inst.

Schrs Farragut, Clark, and Julia E. Pratt, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 3d inst.

Schrs M. A. Tyler, Tyler; M. R. Carlisle, Potter; J. S. Welden, Crowell; and D. G. Floyd, Weeden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schrs M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, and N. H. Benedict, Ellis, hence, at Newport 3d inst.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 2d inst.

Schrs E. Pratt, Nickerson; Henrietta, Leavitt; L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard; and Wm. Walton, Rich, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Schrs E. Matthews, McEwell; L. & M. Knowles, Clements; and Osprey, Crowley, hence, at Portsmouth 1st instant.

Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, hence, at Newburyport 3d instant.

Schr James W. Haig, Brower, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 3d inst.

Schr Merchant, Phillips, hence, at Washington, D. C., 3d inst.

Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, hence, at Bath 3d inst.

Schrs Julia and Mary, Hoyt, from Bangor, and Abbie, Davis, from Gardiner, both for Philadelphia, at Portland 3d inst.

INSURANCE.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH ALUM ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT, WARM, SWEET AND

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

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To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11·30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8·30 the following evening.

Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.

For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Baggage checked through from residences or hotels, by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

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GEORGE A. DADMUN, General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

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PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J. 32t

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK OF THE BRYANTS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.
Another change of programme by the world-renowned "BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,"
More New Songs, New Dances,
New Acts, Banjo Solos,
and a new Burlesque Opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
Seats secured from 10 to 3. 8 5 3t

ARCH STREET THEATRE, FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2·30, announcing the great Chief of Minstrelsy, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS, composed of 26 Famous Artists, on their Sixteenth Triumphant Annual Tour, enlarged, improved, remodelled for 1868-69, introducing nightly more variety, more brilliancy, more originality, more real merit, and giving greater satisfaction than any two combined Troupes travelling.

Doors open at 7. Commencing ¼ of 8 o'clock.
Admission as usual at this theatre.
8 6 8t CHARLES H. DUPREZ, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the propert of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at grea expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON an EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admissio free. 1 13tf

1115.—HOPKINS'

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Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 62c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.

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FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

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GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG 6 21 2m*

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ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY AUGUST 6, 1869.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

The course of events in Tennessee during the past few months has been such as to indicate, with a fair degree of certainty, that the election which was held yesterday would result precisely as it did, in the triumph of the ticket known as the conservative one. The adherents of Senter, who claimed to be familiar with the state of public sentiment just previous to the election, stoutly declared that his majority would be greater than was that of General Grant last November; but the indications are that they have slightly miscalculated the chances; for even in the first flush of victory the majority is estimated at only twenty-five thousand, or five thousand less than the majority of the President. In the course of a few days this may be cut down somewhat, but there is no prospect of whittling it down to less than nothing. Senter has fulfilled the taunt of the canvass, and plucked the "Bald Eagle" very bare indeed. It was rumored within a few days past that Stokes, if defeated, would contest the right of his successful competitor to the chair of state, basing his claim to an election in defiance of the face of the returns on the allegation that the new commissioners of registration appointed by Senter as acting Governor had openly and defiantly repudiated the laws regulating the franchise, and placed on the voting lists the names of thousands of the white men of the State who had not yet been purged from the taint of disloyalty.

Such a supplemental contest between the two gubernatorial rivals would be even more protracted and bitter than the one which has just closed, and it is to be hoped that there is no necessity for it, and no probability of its occurrence. If Governor Senter abides by his declarations made during the campaign, if he fulfils strictly all the pledges he has given the people, there is reason to believe that the State will be as prosperous and progressive under his administration as it could possibly have been under that of his competitor. In the address which he issued to the people of Tennessee, he explained his position and policy in the following unequivocal language:—

> "I stand fully and frankly upon the platform of the National Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention in May, 1868, and as illustrated by the administration of President Grant. These views and principles are, as I conceive, founded in justice and right. They are similar to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence; they appeal to the conscience of every honest and sincere Republican. By them I am willing to stand or fall."

As this is the platform on which stands the great mass of the people of the country, North and South, Governor Senter cannot be other than acceptable to them, if he makes any pretense to honesty. The Stokes faction, as a matter of course, and in strict accordance with the customs of Tennessee, accuse him of being deficient in both virtue and patriotism, of affiliating with unregenerated Rebels, of playing into the hands of the Southern Democracy, and, finally, of disregarding the franchise laws for the sake of continuing himself in power. As Senter, in his turn, has accused Stokes of every crime in the political calendar, abuse is offset against abuse, and time alone will develop the truth or falsity of the charges which have been brought against the successful candidate.

In addition to the succinct statement of his principles, as quoted above, Governor Senter in his address dwelt at considerable length upon the subjects of the extension of the franchise, the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and the establishment of an efficient and practical common school system. With regard to the franchise, he declared himself in favor of so amending the Constitution and laws of the State as to extend the privilege of the ballot to the mass of the adult population, basing it, to use his own expressive words, "upon the facts and conditions of the present instead of the past, and upon principles of impartiality, equality, and justice." In other words, he took his stand upon the broad platform of universal suffrage and universal amnesty—the only platform on which the country can ultimately stand, and the platform to which the whole country must ultimately come. The disfranchisement of Rebels was a temporary expedient only, made necessary by the exigencies of the period of transition which followed immediately upon the heels of the war. No reasonable man, and certainly no man making pretensions to statesmanship, could expect or desire permanent disfranchisement. The only point on which the true and best friends of the Southern States can differ is the question of time, whether it is best that the disabilities of the participants in the Rebellion should be removed this year or next. Whatever differences there may be on this point, the almost universal sentiment of the country is to the effect that the sooner universal amnesty goes hand in hand with universal suffrage, and the color of a man's skin ceases to be a token of his political affiliations, the better for the whole country in general and for the Southern section of it in particular.

In his address Governor Senter strongly and earnestly advocated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He wished to see the political equality and rights of the colored people "recognized by the organic law of the land, and so protected by its terms that it will not be within the reach or power of any party to disturb them." Equally satisfactory are his manly words upon the subject of education, and the necessity of bringing it within the reach of every citizen of the State. Altogether, his platform is a sensible and satisfactory one, and if he honestly lives up to it, the defeat of Stokes will not fall short of a positive blessing to Tennessee.

UNDER WHICH KING?

We knew what it would all come to: the "old gentleman in black" is bound to show his cloven hoof some time in spite of his care to conceal it; there is always a suspicious smell of brimstone about him that is sufficient to betray his origin to susceptible nostrils; the baggiest of trowsers will not suffice to hide all the folds of his forked tail, and the shiniest of new silk "belteesers" cannot altogether obscure his ugly horns. The old fellow, however, is least dangerous when he most openly declares his real character, and if he gets his dander up and makes an exhibition of himself, an excellent opportunity is generally afforded for studying his individuality. Andy Johnson has been talking, talking, talking, for several years past without managing to say a great deal. There was evidently something weighing heavily on his mind that set his tongue to wagging; often he seemed to be on the point of letting it out, but just when it was expected that a new revelation was to be made, he faltered, hesitated, and branched off into a general abuse of Congress and everybody else that worshipped not at the shrine of "my policy". The murder is out at last, however. "Our Andy" has declared himself; he desires to be king or emperor or pope, or something of that sort, and there is not the slightest doubt that he is chief proprietor and editor of *The Imperialist. Facilis est descensus Averni*—the degradations may be stated as follows—Democracy, Secession, Copperheadism, Andy Johnsonism, Imperialism. To this complexion must we have come at last had not Andy been headed off by an impeachment trial, from which he escaped only by the skin of his teeth, which made him somewhat timorous about attempting a *coup d'etat*, for fear he should find himself for a moment king, but without any subjects to carry out his decrees, and the next moment be cast out of his royal palace with the toe of Ben Butler's boot pursuing fast in his rear. It would have been an awful thing, however, if Andy had made this attempt to overthrow the liberties of his country. Of course he would have been promptly suppressed and perhaps clapped into a lunatic asylum, and that would have been the end of it so far as we were concerned, but it is distressing to consider what the moral effect would have been in Europe. That Andy did contemplate making himself pope, or emperor, or king, there is no question; for he has now declared his principles openly. In a recent speech at Jackson, Tennessee—which occupied three hours in delivery, by-the-way—he went over the whole field of American politics, and after denouncing the corruptions, usurpation, and tyranny of Congress, and expressing his opinion that Grant was "very small potatoes, and few in a hill," he declared that "rather than see their wicked rule perpetuated, he would much prefer to be the subject of some wise and just prince or emperor." Of course it would not do for Andy to express just at present an opinion that he was the properest individual to make into a "wise and just" prince or emperor, and so he puts the proposition in a comparatively modest manner.

When the *Imperialist* was started, the Democracy, with a fine and characteristic humor, endeavored to fasten the responsibility of it upon Mr. Borie and the Philadelphia Union League. The joke did not take, however, and the real supporters of the *Imperialist* remained unknown until this declaration of Parson Brownlow's new-made friend revealed the whole dark secret.

Extremes meet, and it is well known that the politics of the South were for many years previous to the Rebellion both monarchcial and democratic in their tendencies. The Southern leaders were nominally democratic to win voters to their side, and they were secretly monarchcial for some supposed advantages to themselves. We all remember "Juke" Gwin, and he was but a representative of the great body of the Rebel leaders who had great expectations of being made dukes, and earls, and marquises and barons, and so-forth, under the new dispensation of Jefferson Davis the first—and last. It will be remembered that it was seriously proposed at one time to invite one of Queen Victoria's numerous progeny to come over and start a new empire in regular style, and if Uncle Sam's blockade had not been tolerably strict, so as to make the attempt dangerous, who knows but that the thing might have been done? But this is all over and past now. The South lost its chance, Andy lost his chance, and when the American people ordered the French out of Mexico, imperialism was "squashed" on this continent. It is sad, however, that A. J. and others like him, who are disgusted with republicanism, cannot find some desert island or waste corner of creation where they can try how it goes under the rule of "some wise and just prince or emperor." We all have our sorrows, however, and Andy will probably have to worry along under a republican government like the rest of us, and be as happy as he can under the depressing circumstances of being permitted to talk as much as he likes on subjects that, in any other country under the sun, would be considered treasonable, but which under our despised republicanism are only thought to be laughable. Poor Andy!

The *Age* says:—"The press and people are unanimous in their commendations of the Mayor and his police force." So far as the action of the police at the late fire is concerned, this praise is well deserved. They are not always on their best behavior, however. Indignant complaints are by no means rare, and sometimes they are only too well founded.

THE EXPOSITION AT CINCINNATI.

Up to a comparatively recent period the industrial operations of the West were exclusively confined to agriculture. The importance of establishing manufacturing industries, however, has in recent years been very generally recognized, and the extraordinary demand for woollen goods which sprang up during the war had a marked influence in stimulating the investment of capital in woollen manufactories. Many portions of the West are very well adapted to wool-growing, and the abundance of the raw material has suggested the desirability of continuous efforts to convert it into the needed fabrics on or near the soil where it is produced. The census of 1870 will record a very large increase in the number and products of Western factories, and the Cincinnati Exposition is designed to give increased impetus to this movement. Its managers solicited specimens of goods from all the Western and Southern States, and a very general response has been made not only from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, but from Utah and California, as well as Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina. As Pennsylvania contains many woollen manufactories, some of their owners also desired to place goods on exhibition, but we believe the rule was made absolute that no fabrics should be received from mills located north of Mason and Dixon's line and east of the Alleghenies. Notwithstanding this jealous exclusion of the products of the Atlantic seaboard, the display is said to have been unexpectedly attractive and diversified. Porkopolis was astonished to find how much had been done and could be done in the way of making not only the coarser fabrics, but cassimeres, cloths, flannels, and fine shawls, by the new establishments of the younger States.

One of the good results of this exposition is to check the prevailing tendency of the West to demand a reduction of the tariff. The fluctuations of the last few years have taught all who are interested in woollen manufactures how easily foreign competition can crush out a struggling young American industry. It was natural, therefore, that a meeting of the Northwestern Wool-Growers, and Manufacturers' Association which, was held in the exposition rooms yesterday, adopted resolutions deprecating any change in the existing rates of duty, and opposing a renewal of the Canadian Reciprocity treaty.

There has long been a supposed diversity of interests between the wool-growers and manufacturers, but in the West this conflict appears to have at last been fully reconciled, and both parties there are inclined to defend the existing adjustment against attacks from every quarter.

A BLAST.

Wendell Phillips Lets Out on Grant and his Cabinet.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Wiseacres remind us that we must not expect too much at once; that as great a change has been already made as reasonable men would expect in one generation; that history moves, in four cases out five, pendulum fashson—action and reaction. We know all that. We know also why it is so in four cases out of five; and why, had God given us a great man for a leader, we might have been the fifth exceptional case and moved straight forward. Had Grant been wise and brave enough for the hour, the South would have been as law-abiding as New England, and loyal men would have dared to show their wealth and their opinions there, under the protection of law. Politics would have marched to the music of a safe, gainful, and contented industry. Sully, Richelieu, or Bonaparte, Cromwell, Walpole, or Chatham, installed at Washington, would, in five years, have made New Orleans and Savannah the twin sisters of Boston and Chicago. Charleston would have been the banner town of the ultra Republicans, and Galveston would have taken for its city seal the motto:—"If any man insults the Stars and Stripes, shoot him." Instead of this, what have we got for President? A jockey and seaside lounger; a restless boy, needing constantly to be amused, and so impatient of business that he cannot stay at his post more than a week at a time. Five months in office, he has not yet given us an administration. But, posting a copying clerk here and there, to keep the machine in motion, he hurries off to idle a week at a watering-place, act Dummy at a Monster show, or Helpless at a steamboat excursion. The Presidency must indeed be a sinecure, if, in such an hour as this, a man bred in a camp and tan-yard can properly discharge its duties three hundred miles from the capital, in the intervals of the race-course and the half hours left after theatres and concerts. * * * * *

Northern property safe nowhere at the South. Texas covered with outrages on women and murders of men. Tennessee playing the same game as Virginia. Stokes, at the risk of his life, unsupported by Government, fighting on a forlorn hope. Andrew Johnson clamoring for the election of Senter; and Greeley quietly hoping for the defeat of Stokes! In one-half the South loyalists telling us that unless there is a change at Washington they cannot live there—"must fly across the Ohio"—and throughout the whole South the same men warning us that in 1872 Democrats (that is, Rebels) will rally the whole South on their side. This is too uniform to be accident. It is the result of a plot at the South and of disloyal apathy or honest incapacity at Washington. There Grant shows himself occasionally. Fish never was a Republican. Cox was a Johnson man. Boutwell stands alone—no press to support him. If you look at the *Tribune*, its editor treats slavery as a dead issue, and longs for the old Whig party—while it is managed by one who opposed impeachment, and would have voted for Chase as the Tammany candidate for 1868, and wants him as such candidate in 1872. If Johnson's treason and Grant's neutrality be succeeded by Chase and Wade Hampton, sent to Washington by Tammany Hall, where will twelve such years leave the nation? * * * To your tents, O Israel—for a second Buchanan sits in the White House, temporizing while the enemy gets into battle array.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
8 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 26t*

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio à la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde,
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible, and its purity almost immaculate. 8 3mwf§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f§]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE, No. 716 LOMBARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1869.

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE again issues its call to the Leagues of this State, and to the citizens who are yet disfranchised, earnestly urging them to attend the Annual Meeting of the League, which will convene in Huidekoper's Hall, MEADVILLE, on TUESDAY, August 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The many startling events which have transpired since our last meeting make the approaching one, which will be the fifth annual session of the League, of more importance than any we have ever held. The Great Republican Party is triumphant; the Great Military Chief of the Age is President of the Nation; the Constitution of the United States is amended, and its ratification by the requisite number of States so nearly completed that we may claim it as an accomplished fact; and black men are voters and fill offices of trust, honor, and emolument.

At the coming meeting of the League, the most vital issues must be met and fully discussed; the gravest subjects must be presented, subjects involving our present peace, political and social condition as well as our security for the future. Our destiny, by the will of God, appears to be indissolubly bound to that of our native country.

With it we will rise—with it we may fall. The unfolding of the broad platform of equal political rights, with equal political privileges, opens to us all the responsibilities and duties of the citizen which tyrants have long denied us, and to-day we constitute a part of the great governing power of the republic.

Not as in days past does the League now summon you—not to aid the fleeing fugitive, nor to shield him from the gory grip of the inhuman kidnapper or the official clutch of the debased United States mercenary. Neither is it to petition Congress for rights denied, grievances to be redressed, person and property to be protected, or freedom and life to be secured. Nor is it to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a bill to secure us in the right of unmolested travel in railroad cars throughout this Commonwealth; a right which was denied by reason of our color—and which, through the instrumentality of a committee of the League, we now enjoy, in defiance of the prejudice of the dominant classes, and in defiance of others still more unmanly, who, being prompted by envy and personal malignity, lent their fruitless efforts, even at the jeopardy of this great right, to embarass the League in its endeavors to secure this just act of legislation. It is to the call of *Men, Brothers*, and *American Citizens* that you are summoned. You are called to meet this living important crisis, which unparalleled events, the rending in twain of the "cord of caste," the overturning of oppression, and the judgment of God have forced upon the nation.

You are called upon to calmly consider and resolutely adopt some feasible, practical plan, by which we may mass the vote of our people to uphold and sustain intact the Republican party and those noble men, representatives of that courage and heroism which have saved the nation; men who in the Congress of the United States and in the State Legislatures unflinchingly met the question raised by the life-long enemies of our race and of the country, as to the right of the colored men throughout the North to vote, and to exercise all other rights enjoyed by virtue of citizenship.

Come from your workshops, from your fields of labor, from the factory, the school-house, and farm. Come from your homes and families. For this occasion let our ministers leave their pulpits, our working men their avocations, and our professional men their duties.

Let our thoughtful, active, vigilant men come together and so completely organize and combine that not a vote shall be lost, but that they may be polled to crush the enemies of law and order—of Union and Liberty.

To the great principles which animate the Republican party we stand pledged by every tie of honor and gratitude.

To God, Liberty and our Country, over the broken chains and crushed manacles that bound the limbs of millions, we have written our deathless adherence.

By order of the Executive Board.
WILLIAM NESBIT, President.
WILLIAM D. FORTEN, Corresponding Sec'y.

Delegates and others who expect to attend the meeting are requested to forward their names to the Secretary without delay, that needful arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

Return passes have been secured on the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania Central, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, and excursion tickets will be issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad through to Williamsport. Due notice will be given of other railroad arrangements. 8 4 12t

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7·10 A. M.	At 6·30 A. M.
" 9·10 A. M.	" 8·00 A. M.
" 11·00 A. M.	" 10·00 A. M.
" 1·30 P. M.	" 12·20 Noon.
" 3·00 P. M.	" 2·10 P. M.
" 4·30 P. M.	" 4·00 P. M.
" 6·30 P. M.	" 5·35 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1·00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL,
8 6 22t General Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION
TO CAPE MAY.
Lodges and Encampments of the I. O. O. F.
MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. [8 6 9t

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.
GRAND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.
Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF,
Saturday, August 7, 1869, at 7 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3·00; Gentleman and Lady, $5·00. [8 5 2t
Make early application for tickets, as a limited number only will be sold. Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, and Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street. For particulars see small bills.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

THIS IS THE REASON WHY!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
ARE MAKING GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF THEIR CLOTHES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
HAVE A STUPENDOUS LOT OF FINE SUMMER CLOTHING GOING OFF CHEAP.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
ARE DETERMINED NOT TO LET ANYBODY UNDERSELL THEM ON THEIR SUMMER STOCK.

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HAVE LOWERED ALL THEIR PRICES ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
HAVE EXACTLY WHAT EVERY MAN OF THE PRESENT GENERATION NEEDS TO PUT ON HIS BACK!!!!!

GENTLEMEN!!
COME AND SEE THE GOODS,
COME AND SEE THE PRICES,
COME AND SEE
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
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CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
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No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

REMOVAL.
MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,
Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

A SITUATION WANTED IN A FIRST-class gentleman's family, to take charge of the family, by a lady of high respectability and capability. Best city reference given and required. Address for one month, Mrs. T. LEITCH, Philadelphia P. O. 1t*

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARDING in a Private Family where they can have the comforts of a home. Would prefer to furnish. Address E. M. C., at this Office. 8 4 3t

LOST, ON THE MORNING OF THE 4TH inst., Bond No. 58,992, in the name of Richard Ashurst & Sons, for forty (40) shares, and No. 58,993, in the name of Jesse Marshall, for eighty five (85) shares, of the certificates of stocks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the same to R. ASHURST & SON, No. 16 S. THIRD street. The certificates are of no use to any one, as the company have been notified of the above. 8 4wfm3t*

INSTRUCTION.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY, S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WE PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper p of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practi of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is need to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commerc Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Prim Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Mus Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal above. 7 28tuths

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session w commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of Septem next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars addr
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.
REFERENCES.
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Sei Muhlenberg, Stever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bo berger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Rus Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clym John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, G. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Bog C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & D Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & C etc. 7 28 mwf2m

RECTORY SCHOO
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five reside assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth y and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professio and every department of business. Thorough physic education, including military drill, boating, and sw ming in their season. Age of admission, from nine fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NE JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, pro nent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M RACHELLE G. HUNT

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHE 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MO DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT A BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a le ing New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorou English or artificial training, nor in highest accompli ments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Lo tion for health beauty, and refining influences, unsu passed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, J.—This institution, so long and so favorably kno continues to furnish the best educational advantag in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Ca logues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. C lege opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING R moved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Stre will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young L dies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, Jam W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,
AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOO
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its ne session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AN FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boardi and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Phi delphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is co stantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 14 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMIT A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in C lege. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL I STITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesd September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor

DARING ATTEMPT TO RO
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHES

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., }
June 12, 1869. }

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort w made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill t Banker's chest received from you a few month ag
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it evident that the attempt to open it was renewed Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to d it useless, the effort was then made to break t lock. The hammering was heard by parties in t neighborhood for several hours, but supposing i arise from the railroad men replacing a defecti rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the excepti of the drills, were left. It is evident that they w not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with t construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that y Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, B glar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANI
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALL RAILROAD COMPANY.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS
OFFERED AT
NINETY-ONE PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Th Railroad of the same length is fast approaching co pletion, and being principally owned by the Lehi Valley Railroad Company, will open in connecti therewith an immense and profitable trade nort ward from the coal regions to Western and Southe New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Offi No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1m
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreig
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS O CREDIT available on presentation in any part Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrang ments through us, and we will collect their inter and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & C
New York. Paris. [3 10

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

Carnival a[illegible] al Masque at the Sea View House—The Zouaves on Duty—They Keep Time to the Music.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 6.—This "City by the Sea" has been swept with cool breezes the past few days; but the freshness of the salt air—please excuse the bull!—has added to its charms. It is the best tonic in the world for lungs cramped up by close air and overwork; for every inhalation is as long drawn as a string of Neapolitan maccaroni, and makes one wish after a neck of the *circumbendibus* proportions of the ostrich, to enjoy the swallows.

Our Fire Zouaves are in the best of spirits; and their praises are equally distributed between the commissary department, the good weather, and the sociableness of the ladies sojourning here. The routine of drill duty, guard-mounting, and dress parade is enjoyable in the bracing air, with plenty of fair women about to admire the splendor of the red breeches; and the rations are—well, *they are not*, shortly after they have been drawn.

Since the coming of these soldier-boys our festive gatherings here have been quadrupled, hop upon ball and ball upon hop, until your famous base-ballers are nowhere. These entertainments culminated last night in *a la grande bal masque, par excellence*, almost beyond the power of blunt old Saxon to find epithets magnificent enough to describe. The lower floor o the Sea View House was metamorphosed into fairy-like scene of gorgeousness and beauty, the walls resplendent with tri-colored bunting, the stars and stripes and varying military emblems entwined with evergreens. Jets of sweet-scented waters bubbled up in a flower-entwined fountain, and thither the ladies were wont to stroll often. Hangings of choice flowers and rare plants shaded the dazzling lights of the many chandeliers and reflectors, and away out upon the foam-crested billows the streaming rays of brightness rose and fell with the pulses of the mighty ocean. Refreshing breezes were wafted through the great assembly room, and the whole "make up" was a titbit of enjoyment rarely had by a *blase habitue* of newspaperdom.

Fancy costumes among the gentlemen were plentiful as fruit blossoms in spring time, and as appetizing to the eyes. All the stock generalities were furbished up to order, the accepted comicalities were out in good trim, and the soldier boys were well represented in their gay uniforms. The ladies made it their fashion to appear in full evening dress—to our mind their most charming costume—although peasants, flower girls, queens, gipsies, and the complaisant allegoricals were as attractive as ever.

The festival of music and dance was as successful in all its details as the hard-working managers labored to have it. The excellent Master of Ceremonies was Colonel A. G. Sellers, of the Fire Zouaves. The Floor Managers were Charles W. Smith and Henry C. Risley, aided by Major Thomas Carstairs, Captain John Ryan, Horace Whiteman, etc. The band attached to the Fire Zouave Battalion enlivened the intervals between the quadrilles and waltzes with well-played marches, while the dances were led by the orchestra engaged at the Sea View House, under the baton of Mr. Paul.

Not only was the great hall thronged with hundreds of light-hearted participants, but the spacious verandahs and the surrounding grounds were thickly lined with spectators, gathered from other houses, eager to have a good share of the sight-seeing. Hundreds of oddly-colored Chinese lanterns were hanging from the stunted pines that alone grow by the Jersey coast, and squads of bedecked strollers from the dances patrolled under the branches, eager to catch a whiff of pure ocean air.

The festivities were prolonged away into the "wee sma' hours" of this morning, the enjoyableness of the scene even increasing as at midnight the maskers cast aside their disguises, and face to face recounted some of the odd pranks played.

Happy will it be if our dancing Zouaves can skirmish out of disagreeable guard duty for the thirty-six hours that they yet camp here, in order to court some of good old Morpheus' attentions. "Save me from my friends!" may well be their cry now; for they are booked this evening for a farawell ball at the Surf House. Let us hope they may have their land legs on, as the sailors say, and not have a touch of the rheumatics to cripple them in their arduous duties on that occasion. The battalion leave for the City of Brotherly Love on Saturday afternoon; and what shall the disconsolate landlords do when they are gone from our gaze? Q.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1869.

The Season and the Boarding.

This week is the commencement of the beginning of the time when the boarding-house keepers begin to pick up courage and customers. Inklings of what the autumn and winter season is to do for them in the way of filling their rooms begin to drop in, and the letters of lodgings have begun to experience the flutter caused by anticipated occupants of rooms offering various degrees of comfort and convenience. Perhaps English ladies, reduced to the necessity of taking a few inmates into their family, fare the worst; for they have not lived long enough in the city to become acclimated to its institutions, and various young American gentlemen, I am sorry to say, who have not been brought up quite as scrupulously as they might have been, deem them fair game for victimization. But, in fact, the English and the Americans do not get along well together in this city as inmates of the same house. This is true, indeed, of other cities, but particularly so of New York, because here every Americanism asserts itself more glaringly and offensively (when it is of an offensive nature) than elsewhere. Consequently, when Mrs. Albion advertises herself as a widow lady willing to receive two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife (of the most undoubted respectability) as members of her family, at the very first interview between the advertiser and the party responding to the advertisement, the Americanisms fly out on the one side and the Anglicisms fly out on the other, and Greek fire is not more inflammable in its nature than such material as this. "You're an English lady, I believe," says Mrs. Knickerbocker, for let Mrs. Albion place her h's ever so correctly, her nationality is detected in a nameless accent at the first word she utters. "Yes," responds Mrs. Albion, "I'm proud to say I *am English*." "Oh! ah? I thought so," continues Mrs. Knickerbocker. "Sorry to give you so much trouble, but I think we prefer residing with an American lady!" and the parties sever in mutual disgust. Mrs. Albion has herself assured me (she is the widowed daughter of a retired Brummagen green-grocer, and has been used to "very different thinks" in the old country) that she has tried in vain to win the American heart. She probably failed, because she did not learn to captivate the American stomach. She vows that she has spread before her American guests the finest Westphalia hams, which have been sneered at: that she has endeavored to beguile them with maccaroni cheese, which has been quietly ignored; that she has lured them with the yellowest of Yorkshire puddings and the beefiest of roast beef, and that these have been once tasted, and then left to grow cold; that she helped them to salmon, and that they have helped themselves to boiled onions, and eaten them with it before her very eyes; and, after outraging her own feelings by being a daily witness to these solecisms, she can endure it no longer, and has come to the conclusion, while she remains in New York at least, to allow her American boarders to go to the Devil (culinarily speaking) their own way. She is especially severe upon those muscular Christians, those thick-thewed Chesterfields, who, under the disguise of porters and expressmen, move trunks and furniture, and fling down with carelessness the side that is labelled "This side up with care;" and she has no expression too strong for the Fenian females who advertise in the *Sun*, and put her through a perplexing catechism whenever she inquires after their character.

Commissioner Shields,

of the United States Commissioner's office, has just had up before him a party charged with imposing upon the public a large quantity of spurious champagne. The names of the party are James Eberle and William Dougherty, and they are accused in the first place of selling spurious champagne without a license, and in the second place of making no returns to the assessor of their district. The testimony proved that in their store were found numerous dies and labels in imitation of those used in the manufacture of the genuine Heidsieck. It is interesting to learn that this spurious champagne tastes exactly like the pure! Perhaps this will be none the more difficult to understand when it is added that the spurious article is manufactured from cider and magnesia, with a little vitriol thrown in to give it tone! Well, if people will drink, they must expect to swallow not only their peck of dirt, but their gallon of poison, long before the expiration of the lapse of time appointed in the course of nature to that act of deglutition. Exposure does no permanent good. The sense of risk it creates only acts as an appetizer.

They say, don't ask me who, that

Mr. Fisk is Going to Make Money Out of the Eclipse.

He has made money out of everything on earth, so why, seeing that money is his god, shouldn't he make stamps out of something in the heavens? In brief, a great quantity of amateur astronomers want to witness the eclipse from the Jersey shore, and in order to oblige the public, Mr. Fisk (it is said) intends to-morrow afternoon running a line of stages to the Erie depot, where smoked glass will be furnished gratis to all buying excursion tickets. In return for this, the Afrit of the Erie Road promises that the celestial performances shall be "upon a scale never before witnessed in this country," and refers, as a guarantee, to the past season at the opera house and the Fifth avenue.

Mr. Jefferson's Season at Booth's

has commenced magnificently. People crowd the lobbies soon after the rising of the curtain, and I do not think that that played-out fraud the "oldest inhabitant" ever saw anything in the way of acting or public appreciation more thoroughly thrilling. ALI BABA.

Personalities.

—Parke Godwin and his daughter have just returned from Europe.

—Vice-President Colfax and party have left Chicago for the Pacific coast.

—General F. T. Dent and F. D. Grant, the President's son, are at Niagara Falls.

—General Cochrane refuses to accept the Collectorship of the Sixth New York district.

—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., has been elected a member of the English Royal Yacht Club.

—President Grant and family are in New York, the guests of Mr. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law.

—Hon. Noah Davis has determined to resign his seat in Congress. His successor is to be elected this fall.

—Bishop Bayley, of the Newark (N. J.) diocese, leaves to-day to attend the coming Ecumenical Council at Rome.

—General James L. Kirwan, late United States Consul to China, has been appointed a delegate to the Universal Medical Convention which meets at Florence, Italy, on the 12th of September next.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, *at greatly reduced prices, to close out our summer stock. Assortment still good. Superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN } *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest possible terms, by O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

DEMUTH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC STOMACH BITTERS.—A genial and wholesome vegetable Tonic.

MRS. READ'S INFANT RELIEF facilitates teething, and is a certain remedy for Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. Sold by druggists.

A SEASONABLE FAMILY REMEDY.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels incident to childhood at this season of the year, are cured at once by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly when administered according to directions to either children or adults. Sold by all druggists.

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.—It is idle to expect health if the precautions necessary to secure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the most complicated combination of levers, wheels, and pinions.

At this season of the year the body is peculiarly sensitive, because it is greatly weakened and relaxed by the continuous heat. The skin, in summer, with its millions of pores wide open, is a very different sort of tegument from the compact fibrous covering which it becomes under the action of the winter's cold. The muscles, too, are comparatively flaccid, the nerves tremulous, the blood poor, and the whole frame less capable of enduring fatigue and resisting disease than in cool weather. These indications of a depressed condition of the vital forces are so many unmistakable hints that nature needs reinforcing.

Ordinary stimulants will not effect this object. They inflame and excite, but do not strengthen. The only preparation which can be depended upon to impart staminal vigor to the system, and enable it to endure the ordeal of the heated term without giving way under the pressure, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a tonic and corrective so pure, so harmless, so utterly free from the drawbacks which render many of the powerful astringents employed in medical practice more dangerous than the ailments they are employed to cure, that it may be administered without fear to the feeblest female invalid or the most delicate child. The cathartic and alterative vegetable ingredients, which are combined with those of a tonic nature in its composition, keep the bowels moderately free and perfectly regular while the work of invigoration is going on. The finest blood depurents which the herbal kingdom affords are also among its components, so that it recruits, purifies, and regulates the system simultaneously.

A CARD.—Charles Stokes will sell the balance of his summer stock of clothing at reduced prices, in order to make room for his very choice stock of fall clothing now being manufactured.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AUGUST!!

CLOTHING AT A DISCOUNT!

To make way for

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

in the

GREAT OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

we close out our entire stock this month at a

GREATER DISCOUNT

than any other house in America could afford to make.

Call and see what we have that you want. The price will be made to suit you.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—CLARK.—On the 17th of May, by the Rev. William J. Paxson, Mr. JOSIAH A. FREEMAN to Miss TILLIE B. CLARK, all of Camden, N. J.

JOHNSON—BROWN.—Thursday, the 5th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 214 Vandeveer street, by Rev. William J. Allston, WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, of New York City, to EMMA L. BROWN, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DILKS.—On the 3d instant, ANDREW DILKS, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Dilksboro, N. J., on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock. Friends taking the Sunday mail train, foot of Market street (7.15), for Barnsboro Station, will find conveyances to carry them to the Church.

ERWIN.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. MARY J. BURNS, wife of the late Francis Erwin, and daughter of H. D. and Mary Burns, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Directors and Teachers of the Public Schools, Section 18, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, S. E. corner of Frankford road and Allen street, on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. Services to be held at the Twelfth Baptist Church. To proceed to Hanover street.

GARDE.—On the 2d instant, of paralysis, JOHN GARDE, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 233 Dean street, on Saturday morning, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HAINES.—On the 5th instant, AQUILLA HAINES, aged 51 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also Harmony Lodge, No. 52, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214; Columbia H. R. A. C., 91; St. John's Commandery, No. 4, and the Brethren in general; also the Scott Legion Corps, South Penn Hose Company, and Humane Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1238 N. Tenth street, on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HARGREAVES.—On the 5th instant, MOSES HARGREAVES, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Frankford Lodge, No. 292, A. Y. M., and Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63, I. O. of O. F., and the Orders in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4521 Worth street, Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HUNTER.—On the 3d instant, SARAH V., daughter of Frederick and Mary Louisa Hunter, aged 21 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, near Penrose Ferry Bridge, Kingsessing, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Interment at Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

NORRIS.—On the 3d instant, JOSEPH NORRIS, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Greble Council, O. U. A. M.; 118th Regiment P. V.; and Shipwrights of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, August 8, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1104 East Dauphin street. To proceed to Palmer Street Ground.

McCLOSKEY.—On the 5th instant, ELENOR, wife of the late Michael McCloskey, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1315 Race street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

☞ PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, No. 15, I. O. O. F. The officers and members, and the Order generally, are requested to meet at the Hall, N. SIXTH Street, TO-MORROW MORNING at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN GARDE.

JAMES BLELOCH, Secretary.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

GREAT NOVELTIES

IN

LOOKING GLASSES,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

A good fit may always be obtained.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7? Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 D'

DRY GOODS.

BATHING CAPS! BATHING CAPS!

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.

DURING THE REBUILDING OF OUR FRONT STORE,

We are in full operation.

No interruption to business.

Departments all in full blast.

IMPROVED BATHING ROBES.

THIN SHAWLS—BARGAINS.

BEST WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.

CLOSING OUT DRESS GOODS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

WHITE PLAID NAINSOOKS.

CLOSING OUT DRESS LINENS.

LINENS VERY CHEAP NOW.

DOMESTIC STOCK VERY FULL.

BOYS' CLOTHING—LOW PRICES.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. 1 7 fsm

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE

PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.

NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,

WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.

Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfm5

BLANKETS.

A FULL STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES FOR FAMILY USE.

Hotels, Boarding-houses, and Institutes supplied in quantities with all grades of

WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

8 6 3t PHILADELPHIA.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 17 13 tf

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY.

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire........................$2·25

Children; " " .... 1·25

Servants " " .... 1·50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.

G. H. HUDDELL,

6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The fine new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave ARCH STREET WHARF TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING at 9 o'clock, and return on MONDAY.

Fare, including carriage hire, $2·25 Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday, $3. Tickets, good to return by train leaving Cape May Sunday afternoon, or by 6 A. M. train on Monday, are sold on the boat for $4. 1t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 8 18 3m*

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

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NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

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PAPER HANGINGS.

WARD & McKEEVER,

No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,

THE CHEAPEST PRICE,

5 17mwf3mrp

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THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Disraeli on the Compromise Between the Lords and Commons.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of July 23, after Mr. Gladstone had moved that the House do now agree to the amendments of the Irish Church bill as made by the Lords,

Mr. Disraeli, who was received with cheers, said: I think it is quite unnecessary and certainly inconvenient, that, on an occasion like the present, we should enter into any discussion of the principle of this bill. (Hear, hear.) My opinions on the subject remain the same, but it does not appear to me that this is an occasion that requires an expression of opinion from any honorable member on that important point. If there was a difference between the two houses as to the principle of the measure, I could easily understand, though the consequences might be of a very grave character, that a delay in the settlement or further consideration of this question might have been advisable, and not only expedient, but, upon the whole, most wise and politic. But, when the difference between the two houses has resolved itself into what we must all acknowledge to be mere matters of detail, I must say that I have always felt that delay in the settlement of this question, while bringing with it very doubtful advantages, might lead to difficulty and disaster to no inconsiderable extent. We must, therefore, remember that we are called on to consider to-day, when differences between the two branches of the Legislature have taken place on this question of the Irish Church, whether it is possible to come to an agreement with respect to details, and not in the least with respect to any principle involved in the bill. Both the House of Lords and the House of Commons have accepted that principle. Now, I hear some talk of unconditional surrender, instead of amicable compromise in this instance; but I cannot help thinking that those who use expressions of that kind must really associate the acceptance of these amendments with the acceptance of the principle of the bill. I can easily understand that if an honorable member is of opinion that by dissenting in some very small points of detail the defeat of the measure might be secured, he should wish that course to be taken; but it can be owing only to a confusion of ideas of that character that the phrase "unconditional surrender" can be applied to the settlement which is proposed for our consideration to-day. Let us see whether this is a just view of the case. The points of difference between the two houses were really reduced in number to four. Considerable modifications have been agreed to by the Government in three of these—modifications, indeed, in a very important proposal, which amount, I may say, almost to a total exchange of its character. If that be the case; if, when there are only four points of difference between the houses, points of detail, her Majesty's Government have consented to a scheme which in three of these points introduces very considerable modifications—I cannot understand how any honorable gentleman can be satisfied in describing an arrangement of that kind as one of unconditional surrender. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me, on the whole, to be a wise and conciliatory settlement of the points of disagreement—(hear, hear)—and although I do not wish to introduce my own opinion upon the subject—for it is not necessary—if I had really to decide which party had the best of the arrangement, I should think it, for the purposes of debate, more prudent to hold my tongue. (Cheers and laughter.) Very likely the same feeling may influence gentlemen on either side, and if, therefore, there is a reciprocal feeling of that nature respecting the settlement, I think we may arrive at this conclusion—that the compromise is a fair and just one. (Hear, hear.) If the differences between the two houses involved, as I ventured to observe before, the principle of the measure, I could understand honorable gentlemen expressing, in terms of becoming indignation, their opinion of what they considered an unconditional surrender. But, even from their own view, it could only be an unconditional surrender of points of detail, not of policy; and when you come to examine into the terms of arrangement, you find at least, to use the mildest phrase, that as many of these points of controversy are conceded to us as have been conceded to us by the Government. If any arrangement was to take place upon this matter, I cannot understand how it could have been brought about in any other way. I know there are some who very much regret that the point as to the glebe-houses has not been insisted on. (Hear.) But allow me to say that that has been considered by some of the best judges at all times a very questionable demand, and that, if conceded, it might involve conditions as regards the future right of the State to interfere with the general property of the disendowed Church, which might be very inconvenient and perhaps very dangerous hereafter. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt whatever that the strong feeling that exists upon the subject of glebe-houses, and the necessity of that concession being made to the disendowed Church of Ireland, arose from the expressions of the right honorable gentleman and some of his colleagues upon that subject during their canvass. They have frankly admitted that those views were held by them and those expressions used, and I have no wish whatever to enlarge upon the subject further than to repeat what on another occasion I did mention, merely because it is a political truth which ought not to be forgotten—that I trust this will be the last occasion on which political questions will be dealt with on abstract principles. If the right honorable gentleman had not laid down so broadly and abstractedly the principles on which he would settle this business, he would have been able to settle it more easily and in a manner which would have conciliated the feeling of powerful classes now much—I won't say outraged, but certainly much pained and offended, and we might have brought about this settlement in a way that would have been infinitely more satisfactory and more advantageous to the country. It must be remembered that there is not a single principle on which this legislation was to take place from which in practice the right honorable gentleman has not been obliged to deviate. It is not merely that in certain cases, contrary to his principles, he has been obliged to do something for the disendowed Church. Take, for example, the case of vested interests. Every vested interest and every personal position was to be respected in this settlement. But what was the first thing you did? You were obliged to attack some of the most important vested interests, and to deprive individuals of some of their most important offices, such, for instance, as the ecclesiastical baronies. I do not say you were not justified in doing it. I do not say it would have been a wise thing to leave the bishops of the disestablished Church in the House of Lords, but their expulsion from that House was a complete violation of the principle of respecting all vested interests and personal rights. It shows you, therefore, that you could not adhere strictly to your abstract propositions, and that being so, I wish the right honorable gentleman had deviated from them a little more, and had been a little more liberal to the clergy and laity of the disestablished Church of Ireland. He would have made a more satisfactory settlement if he had not been hampered by the enunciation of abstract principles by which practically he has not been able to abide. I only wish to impress upon the House that we really were on the eve of circumstances in our political life which we should all wish to avoid—namely, collision and misunderstanding between the two branches of the Legislature, and that at a moment when both houses had so comported themselves that they really deserved and possessed the respect and confidence of the country. (Hear, hear.) We have assembled here to-day to sanction and ratify upon matters of detail the settlement proposed by the government, which will terminate these differences not by sacrificing any principle, not by giving up any great doctrines in politics which we have supported under difficult circumstances in the face of the majority that has asserted them, but by assisting in a conciliatory and, I hope, satisfactory adjustment of points of detail which on the whole have, I think, been arranged with due consideration to the claims of both parties. (Hear, hear.) Let us view what we are doing in that light. Do not let us consider what we are sanctioning this morning under the perverted and erroneous supposition that we are settling and deciding great principles of policy, and particularly the principles upon which this measure is founded. That is finished. The House of Commons has agreed to disestablish and disembody the Church of Ireland. I regret it. The House of Lords has agreed to it, and by no mean majority, and the affair is at an end. But when honorable gentlemen regard what, after all, should be looked upon by both sides of the House, under the circumstances, as a wise and statesmanlike and satisfactory settlement of a most difficult question, from an erroneous and perverted point of view—namely, that we are now settling the principles of the measure, whereas we are only arranging in an amicable and conciliatory manner for all parties certain details of the measure—they may believe with my honorable friend that there has been an unconditional surrender of principle, although there has only been, I repeat, a satisfactory and statesmanlike settlement of detail. (Hear, hear.)

VOLCANIC.

A New Theory of Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

An original and highly ingenious theory of earthquakes and volcanoes is propounded at great length in *Blackwood* for July. The substance of it may be thus briefly stated:—The author assumes, on the strength of numerous ascertained facts, that the earth has a zone, or, more accurately speaking, a shell of electric action, extending all around the globe, to a depth of several miles. (The sun is the great source from which the electricity of the earth is derived, and the weakness or intensity of the latter depends on the solar action, but the laws which govern the variations are not yet understood.) This zone corresponds to an electric zone of six or eight miles thickness in the atmosphere, and the interplay of the two causes some of the most brilliant lightning effects of thunder storms, in the severest of which the flashes are chiefly sent upwards from the earth itself. But as the atmosphere has its own electrical agitations, in the form of distant thunder clouds, which, becoming overcharged with electricity, regain their equilibrium by lightning flashes or sharp electrical discharges; so has the earth its own electrical phenomena, the effects of which are mainly confined to its own bosom. Earthquakes, the author claims, are results of the grander electrical disturbances which from time to time take place in the zone of rocks immediately subjacent to the earth's surface. They are "thunderstorms in the earth." In ordinary circumstances the electric currents which regularly circulate in the earth's crust, ebb and flow as quietly and noiselessly as similar currents usually do in the atmosphere. But, occasionally, when electric action to an unusual extent is developed in the crust, the steady flow of the currents is broken, and violent disturbances necessarily follow.

The conductive power of the rocks becomes inadequate to pass the currents with sufficient rapidity to maintain the electric equilibrium, and the electricity accumulates at points where the resistance is greatest, until it acquires the power requisite to overcome the obstacle and then forces a passage explosively, or by a grand discharge more terrible, sometimes, than a volley from the concentrated artillery of the world. A vast heat is generated at the same time (electricity being the greatest heat-developer in nature), the rocks are in some cases actually fused, subterranean lakes and rivers are instantly converted into steam, and the result is a rupture of the subjacent rocky strata, the effects of which reach the surface, producing the various phenomena of the earthquake, including those of volcanoes, such as the outburst of molten lava, hot water, and clouds of steam. The known active volcanoes are only vents which the subterranean electric action has made for itself in regions or localities where the action is strongest and most permanent.

The author dispenses with the theory of a molten interior of the earth, adopted by Sir Humphrey Davy and other distinguished observers and philosophers to explain the same phenomena. (This is commonly known as the chemical theory. It supposes that potassium, sodium, magnesium, and the metallic bases of all the earths and alkalies exist below the crust in an isolated condition; ready to combine, with violent chemical action, with the oxygen of water or the atmosphere that might penetrate the fissures. The reaction of these elements would be attended with intense heat and the formation of highly explosive gases. Combinations of immense masses of sulphur with various gases would produce similar effects. On a sufficiently large scale these reactions would shake and upheave the earth and eject vast quantities of what is called lava from existing volcanoes, or make new volcanoes. There may possibly be tidal movements in the molten interior, caused by the attraction of the sun and moon, like those of the ocean, and by those movements stupendous chemical reactions may be produced. Changes of temperature on the outside of the earth may also be followed by disturbances in the inside. The crust supposed to cover this molten sea is estimated to be thinner in some places than in others—its maximum thickness not being over 20 miles—and it is conjectured that at those parts of the earth most visited by earthquakes and volcanoes the crust is the thinnest.)

He attributes to his shallow electric zone the subterranean heat observed in mines and in the waters of artesian wells—phenomena usually explained on the hypothesis of a central fire, the heating effects of which are supposed to extend to within a short distance of the surface of the earth. The electric current ceaselessly passing to and fro would necessarily develop heat, and in the metalliferous strata, where mines are sunk, more than in others. If this heat were caused by a central fire it would steadily increase with the depth, but the author asserts that in one very deep mine in Cornwall a point has been reached in which the temperature not only ceases to increase, but begins to decline. The theory of an electric earth zone is the only one, according to him, which explains the spiral and rotatory movement noticed in many earthquakes. Curvilinear and spiral motions are well-known characteristics of the electric force—as seen in dustwhirls, waterspouts, the sand-pillars of the desert, and the terrible cyclones of the tropics—all of which are due to the perturbed electrical action in the atmosphere. The author pushes his theory to explain the phenomena of what is commonly called "igneous action" in the formation of the earth.

He thinks that the metallic veins in the rocky crust of the earth owe their origin to a long continued operation of magnetic currents; metals and gems too being, in his opinion, sublimations of the matter of rocks, whose atoms have been reorganized and their molecular structure altered into a higher form by electrical agency. The crystalline structure of the old rocks, usually attributed to the action of fire, he explains by the intervention of his electric currents continually playing through the crust of the earth. He does not so much attempt to refute the theory of a molten interior, as to show that his hypothesis of electric action satisfies all the conditions of the problem better than that theory. He makes this point, however:—That if, as the central-fire philosophers assert, only two miles beneath our feet have a temperature less than that of boiling water, and the heat steadily increases downward until at a depth of twenty miles every known substance would be in a fused state, then the slightest lurch or formation of tides in the central ocean of molten matter would burst the thin crust upon which we live as easily as if it were a skin of paper.

Such is a bare outline of this novel theory. It is ingenious and simple, and affords another illustration of the prevalent tendency to explain most of the phenomena of nature and life by the convenient hypothesis of electricity. It will probably provoke a storm of opposition from men of the igneous school, and its discussion will form an interesting chapter in the scientific history of the year.

The Sins of Shakespeare.

It is greatly to be regretted that a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, for July, should have seen fit to revive the business of setting the public to puzzling over the real meaning of certain doubtful or misprinted words in Shakespeare. We had supposed that this business was pretty much over some years ago, and to bring it up again at a time when the English journals are hard up for topics, and when the mammoth gooseberry is already going the rounds, is cruel. We foresee that all the commentators, un-commentators and would-be commentators on both sides of the Atlantic will be prompted to persecute as well as puzzle the public with new readings and romancings from and concerning Shakespeare.

Already the London *News* and one of the morning papers in New York present a few of the *Edinburgh Review* writer's conundrums, but decline to attempt a solution. Here are one or two of the freshly-presented puzzles:—"What does Ophelia mean when she says to the Queen, 'You may wear your rue with a difference?' What was the precise significance of the *crants* laid upon Ophelia's bier? What is the exact meaning of the phrase used by Tranio, to 'balk logic?'"

Now, unquestionably, Shakespeare's chief sin was that he wrote a villainously bad hand; and of this he was quite as conscious as his printers were. And no doubt he was exceedingly sensitive about it; else why did he take particular pains to destroy every scrap of his own handwriting, excepting the three extant autographs? which, by-the-by, are sufficiently indicative of what the rest of his copy must have been. Then, too, the printers of the period: what reckless as well as ignorant fellows they were! The folio of 1623—there is a copy in the Astor Library, which can be seen, under certain restrictions, whenever the excellent institution is open to the public—is filled with what are palpably mere typographical errors, and the folio of 1632 is one mass of blunders. Of course, the earliest Shakespearian commentators corrected the errors in the first folio by the blunders in the second; and a nice mess indeed they made of it. The trouble, too, with commentators in all periods is, that they forget that—

> "A man's best things are nearest him,
> Lie close about his feet;"

and so, instead of accepting what is or may be made to seem perfectly plain and obvious, they soar after the indefinite and dive after the unfathomable, in labored search for something which is sure to make the possibly plain utterly incomprehensible. Many years ago a then celebrated clergyman in Connecticut printed a pamphlet to explain the meaning of a Hebrew "point," and came very near creating a dissension, if not a division, in his denomination—only, fortunately, a careful examination of the clergyman's copy of the Hebrew Bible showed that the doubtful and distracting "point" was, after all, only a fly-speck. In like manner, if Shakespearian commentators would only allow for Shakespeare's copy—his head and heart were all right, but his "hand," without doubt, was horrible—and assume that compositors in 1623 and 1632 were quite as careless as they are in 1869, what a world of worry and conundrum-making would be saved. Thus a little knowledge of German would tell anybody that the "crants" laid on "Ophelia's" bier was a wreath—German "Kranz;" and Tranio must have known, if modern commentators do not, that it is not difficult to "balk" some people's logic.

Some time ago, when the evil that now threatens us once more was epidemic, and the magazines and newspapers were punishing the public for the sins of Shakespeare and his printers, all England was puzzled over the precise meaning of Shakespeare's "cup of sheer ale." The nearest English approach to a satisfactory explanation was that it was particularly strong ale, the old October or "genuine stunning" of the time, which was given to the wet and over-worked men in sheep-shearing time. But thereupon turned up a Yankee who showed plainly enough that "sheer ale" in Shakespeare's day meant simple ale and nothing else, just as "sheer nonsense" means simple nonsense. The word, like many others now obsolete in old England, has been preserved in its original use and meaning in New England, just as the provincial pronunciation of the New England States is a handed-down importation from England more than two hundred years ago, and is not indigenous to Down East soil, as many people suppose. The pronunciation of such words as down, round, blue, and the like, in this manner, "da-own," "ra-ound," "ble-ue," is quite common in some parts of England, and in this connection we have only to remind those who saw and heard the burlesque blondes at Niblo's Theatre that several of them used this precise Da-own-East verenacular and pronunciation, thus betraying to practised ears their palpably provincial origin.

It is quite true that the papers here, as well as abroad, are short just now of interesting subjects; but a total eclipse of the sun is promised to-morrow; Cuban independence, or annexation, is possible; and, in England, the mammoth gooseberry is inexhaustible. For these reasons it would seem as if Shakespeare, or at least Shakespearians, might be let alone. Scripturally, we believe the sins of the fathers were not to be visited upon the children beyond the third or fourth generation, and the sins of Shakespeare, his compositors, and his earliest commentators, should be no exception to this merciful provision.

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I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
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TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
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DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 3. No. 3 S. ELEVENTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·000
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18
JAMES TRAQUAIR.................PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.................SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPA
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETU
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by P
tual or Temporary Policies.
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CHARLES RICHARDSON, Preside
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-Presid
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURA
COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Sq
This Company, favorably known to the communi
over forty years, continues to insure against loss or da
by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either perman
or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of G
and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund,
vested in the most careful manner, which enables th
offer to the insured an undoubted security in the c
loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., Preside
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPA
OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT St
Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,3
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORG
IZATION.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE C
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOL
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphi
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRI

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL A
QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of M
Steamers are appointed to sail as
lows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 1 P.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, August 14, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesd
from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	
To London	105	To London	
To Paris	115	To Paris	

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	
Halifax	20	Halifax	
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Breme
etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by p
sons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offic
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray,
J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail o
TUUESDAY, August 10, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection wi
S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as lo
as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANC
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTI
COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIP
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING A
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for th
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, eve
Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$8
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$8
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the co
tinent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoi
unnecessary risks from transit by English railways an
crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and ex
pense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Expres
Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET
Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South
Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at
Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the
West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond
and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER
RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route com
mend it to the public as the most desirable medium
carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense
transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHI
LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds,
cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Ad
vance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received
at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D.
C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with
connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for
Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the
Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from th
first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communica
tion between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Marke
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New Yor
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of Ne
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodati
terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DES
PATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT.

A Woman Sentenced to Death for the Murder of Her Husband Protesting Her Innocence Before God and Man.

From the London Daily News, July 22.

As briefly reported yesterday, Fanny Frances Maud Oliver was convicted at the Worcester Assizes on Wednesday of the wilful murder of her husband, Joseph Oliver, at Dudley. The particulars of the case have been reported.

The Clerk of Arraigns then, in the usual form, asked the prisoner if she had any reason to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon her.

Prisoner—I am not guilty, by my great God! May I be allowed to explain the reason why that letter (a communication that had been used in the course of the trial as evidence against the prisoner) was sent to him? If I may be permitted to state for myself the reason, my lord and gentlemen, as my great God witnesses for me, if I speak an untruth, O God! (here the prisoner clasped her hands solemnly, and cast her eyes upwards), take my breath from me, and let me die before my enemies. The prisoner then made an incoherent statement, which, so far as could be gathered from her imperfectly articulated expressions, and from the confusion which prevailed in court, was to the effect that Burgess had been put into the county court, at Wolverhampton, for some money; that he had received some money from his mistress unknown to his master, who had latterly found it out, and was going to send him to jail; that to raise £2 to save him from being sent to jail, prisoner had pawned a black silk dress, and raised £1 upon it, and so made up the money, which she gave to him; and Mrs. Whitehouse could testify to the truth of this statement. Burgess had sent to her husband to say that there was to be an exhibition to be opened at Wolverhampton, and if they were going over he would go with them, but she had written to him as well as she could, to say that her husband was dead. The prisoner continued:—But as for administering poison to my husband (here she raised her voice and again clasped her hands), great God, answer for me. Thou knowest I am innocent, Heavenly Father, of the charge they have brought against me. And why dost Thou leave me in this terrible hour of need? My God, I have trusted in Thee. I have been wild and wicked, I know; but, Heavenly Father, give me strength. I never possessed such strength as I have possessed since I have been cast into prison. I never knew the power of my Saviour until then; and although death is to be passed upon an innocent woman, Lord, receive my spirit; and although I am found guilty by an earthly judge and jury (here she raised her voice defiantly) my great Judge and jury who are in heaven—they will receive me to their home. I am innocent in the sight of my God, and I fear not what man can do unto me. What even though you should put me to death to-morrow, I would receive it cheerfully, my God, as it has come from Thee; for now I am left alone; my home is gone, my friends are far; I have but one, and that is He (pointing upwards). Lord, do not leave me in this terrible hour. Lord, prepare me to meet this trial. Thou knowest I am innocent. Murder! I loved my husband. God, Thou knowest I loved him. Yes, and he loved me. Call his friends; call them who were with him when he died. What is the reason this has been brought against me, O God? (The prisoner here made another rambling statement about her husband's mother having accused her of poisoning her husband because she could not get some money that belonged to him.) My sister sent me a letter to say that the best thing I could do would be to leave my house, for his mother intended to take half that I had. After that I left and went to my father's. On the day the inspector came to me it was at night. The girl came to me and said there had been three persons after me. A sergeant asked me, "Is your name Mrs. Oliver?" and I said it was. He said, "Are you the widow of the late Mr. Oliver?" (Here the prisoner burst into tears.) I said I was. "Well," he said, "I want to speak to you." I said, "Then go into my father's house." He said, "I want you to be at an inquest on the body of your husband, for there is a doubt about his death." "What! a doubt about my husband's death?" "Yes," he said, "there is a doubt, and there is to be an inquest, and they want you to be there." I said, "If you will find me a bed I will go with you to-night, for I have done nothing." And as I had a sister there I went at once; but if it were now to save my life to say I had poisoned my husband, God forbid. These last four years I have had nothing but affliction. I have had three doctors with me for nine months together; one doctor I paid £10, and my husband paid £2 to Dr. Bart Davies, of Birmingham, within the last twelve months. We had a deal to pay to put some windows in, and we have had one expense after another. My husband had an uncle, Mr. James Oliver, of Dudley Port. He was receiving the rents, and could not get them; and when I went to gather them there were twenty-five weeks due, but the people said they owed only three. The money is gone and my husband had been ill a long time. Although he has been stated here to have been a strong man, he was not a strong man, and was under the doctor—him that is dead and gone now—up to the time that he died. He has been under Dr. Cochrane and two or three doctors in Birmingham, and under Dr. Freer or Dr. Stewart, of Wolverhampton. He was not a strong man, and used to take medicine, and his mother knows it. Now, if my lord is pleased to pass a sentence of death upon an innocent woman, I shall receive it as a blessing from God. I have no friend here to care for me but a dear father—(here the prisoner burst into tears, which prevented her from continuing her remarks further).

Mr. Baron Pigott, having assumed the black cap, addressing the prisoner, said—Fanny Frances Oliver, you have been convicted of the crime of wilful murder. It is at any time a very bad crime. The murder of your husband is the crime of which you have been found guilty, and it is a dreadful crime in the sight of God and man.

The Prisoner—I am innocent in the sight of God and man.

His Lordship—Your act was not seen by any human eye; God's eye alone has seen it. Man has done his best to find out the extent of your guilt by his skill and by careful investigation. It was the duty of the jury to consider whether your guilt was brought home to you. It was their duty and theirs alone. They have attended very carefully to your case, and they have found you guilty. Your sin is not against man alone, but against God also. It remains with you, therefore, to make your peace with your God and Saviour. You have spoken about having experienced the power of your Saviour since you were in prison.

The Prisoner—Never before.

His Lordship—I hope and pray it is the case.

The Prisoner—Never before, my lord.

His Lordship—If you have found the Saviour, and will make your heart penitent for the offense of which you have been found guilty, and if you will pray with deep contrition, all your sins will be forgiven. (Here the prisoner burst into tears.) And if you do so in a penitent spirit, you have a Saviour who will forgive you, and who has shed His blood to wash away your sins as much as the sins of others. Do not, I beseech you, lose the precious opportunity of making your peace with God. Turn your attention to getting a perfect faith in the atonement which your Saviour has made for your sin, and whatever may come you will have made your peace with God. The verdict of the jury is accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. I shall forward the recommendation to the proper quarter; but I cannot tell you what effect it may have. I would, therefore, hold out no hope to you, and I will not say anything further upon the subject to you but that I will forward the recommendation to the proper quarter. It now remains for me to pronounce upon you the dreadful sentence of the law. It is not my sentence, and I have no power to add to it or diminish from it. His lordship then pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner in the usual form.

The prisoner, then, with an air of triumphant boldness, repeated the verse of the hymn commencing:—

"Though in the path of death I stand."

The Clerk of Arraigns then asked the prisoner whether she had anything to urge in stay of execution.

Prisoner—I should like if you would call Mrs. Whitehouse.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock, and, before descending the steps leading from it, she turned round and, waving her hand, said:—"Farewell to you all, my dear friends."

NOT RECONSTRUCTED.

Lawlessness in Kentucky—Twenty-five Men Hanged by Regulators, and Many Driven from the State.

A correspondent writes as follows from Harrodsburg, Kentucky, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:—

Your readers will be incredulous when they are told that within less than twelve hours of Cincinnati, in a radius of twenty miles around this spot, more than twenty-five persons have been hung by Regulators during the last two years, probably a hundred severely lashed, and an unascertained number ordered to leave the county. But little of this has reached the public prints. It is at the risk of life that this statement is now made.

On Saturday evening, ten days ago, the town was alarmed by fearful cries from a wretched man who was seized on the streets, taken outside the corporate limits, and swung to the limb of a tree, until pitying hands next day removed the festering corpse. This man prayed and pleaded that he might be allowed trial before the courts of the county for any crime charged to him. In the stillness of the night his anxious pleadings could be heard for half a mile; others—some ministers—endeavored to reach the ears of the parties who were binding the struggling victim. They could not give the countersign, and were promptly repulsed, while the man (son of a former representative of the county in our Legislature) was gagged and hurried to his doom.

We hear to-day that a negro was hung last Saturday night in an obscure part of the county. On the same evening (24th inst.), the house of a respectable widow in the town was invaded by an armed and masked band. Varasdall, once sheriff of the county, was demanded. He was seized, ordered to pay within five days a contested claim of some thousand dollars, or that swift judgment would be visited upon him.

These deeds of violence, unrestrained and unopposed, are multiplying with terrible rapidity. The trees are pointed out along any of the roads leading from this place, where one and sometimes two wretched sufferers have been strangled from the same limb. Some of these have, undoubtedly, been vicious criminals, well deserving their fate, if administered legally. The community are still ignorant of the reason why others were hung and whipped. Our Governor is aware of these transactions, but as yet has taken no steps to vindicate the law. Our Judges and State Attorneys are evidently intimidated by the boldness and strength of the so-called Regulators, any number of whom are known, even to the schoolboys on the street. A sense of this stimulates the leaders with such audacity and activity as give cause for grave alarm to good and thoughtful citizens. Many of the parties comprising the band originally are said to be unusually law-abiding and order-loving men, who organized to rid the country of notorious pests, persistently and repeatedly pardoned, through weakness, or some other failing, of Governor Bramlette. Such sores having been cured, many of the original parties would be glad to stay further proceedings and disband; but being oath-bound and committed, and under enlarged numbers and new and daring leaders, they cannot escape without certain perilous forfeitures. Where will this lawlessness end? What remedy can be called to our aid? The authorities around us are evidently inadequate to give relief.

Personalities.

—Colonel J. Whitehead Byron, of Irish and Cuban insurrectionary fame, has been made Assistant Assessor in Brooklyn.

—Alice and Phœbe Cary are soon to visit Bangor, and be the guests of the Rev. Dr. Tefft, who entertained the pedestrian Weston last fall before his departure for Chicago.

—Recorder Hackett, of New York, having been taken in by a hackman, who charged $5 for two hours' work, appealed to Marshal Tooker, and the Marshal revoked the hackman's license.

—Among the passengers by the China for Liverpool yesterday was P. S. Gilmore, of Boston Jubilee fame, with his family. Mr. Gilmore will spend three months in Europe.

—Ex-Secretary Stanton and family left Washington yesterday, in train for the North, and after remaining a few days in this city will go to some of the Northern watering places.

—Mr. A. D. Straus, the Havana agent of the Associated Press, is now in New York, much broken in health. Mr. Straus is an old printer, and has become connected with the editorial department of the *Times*. Since he has been in Havana he has entirely reorganized the Associated Press, taking charge of Mexico, West Indies, and a portion of Central America, and employing hundreds of correspondents. His labors have been arduous and difficult, and he has probably been the best-abused American in Cuba.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 45,237 for one share of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to me, and dated May 1, 1868, the same having been lost or destroyed.

7 10 ts 4w W. M. THACKARA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.

5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1½ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.	
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1½ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave	
Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN	
Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy express... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M. WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 25, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Aug. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
August 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 6 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST FALL SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY GOODS, Etc., will take place
On Wednesday Morning,
August 11, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months credit. 8 6 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 11 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.

T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE.

The Scene this Morning—Recapitulation of the Insurances.

The great conflagration at Front and Lombard streets still smoulders, smokes, and occasionally lights into a tiny blaze as some loose timbers, unreached by water, are touched by unextinguished embers amid the rubbish. As yesterday and last evening, so also to-day a constant stream of people ebbs and flows around the burned building. The curiosity of the citizens to behold the place upon which so great destruction had been worked in so brief a time is not yet sated. So long as a puff of smoke ascends there will be eyes to watch it. In Front street the *debris* has all been shovelled away beyond the eastern rail of the car-track, rising there in mountains of commingled brick, wood, and cinders till it passes the cellar-wall, where the descent is made. Upon these mounds of rubbish, as also along Penn street, police officers and firemen are stationed, the former to restrain the crowd from venturing too near the dangerous walls, the latter to guide their hose upon the smoking ruins. While the whole interior of the building has disappeared at its northern extremity, both upon Penn and Front streets portions of the wall are still standing—to all appearance securely standing—but yet threatening enough to inspire caution in nearing them. In the surrounding properties, damaged either by the fire or by water, parties are already actively at work cleaning and repairing. One of them has nearly completed upon it a new shingle roof.

The cars of the Lombard and South streets line are running by the site of the warehouse as usual, and all obstructions to free trade along Front street having been removed, the business firms on its western side are pursuing trade as if they were still protected by the shadow of the tall structure that a day since stood opposite them.

The following perpetual insurances upon the warehouse have been ascertained:—

Mutual Assurance (Green Tree)	$27,000
Philadelphia Contributionship	27,000
Hand-in-hand	27,000
Girard	10,000
Fire Association	5,000

A recapitulation of the insurances shows the following:—

Pennsylvania State, 1 company	$10,000
Philadelphia, 14 companies	481,050
New York, 31 companies	598,000
Rhode Island, 4 companies	62,000
Connecticut, 11 companies	253,000
Great Britain, 5 companies	719,500
Maryland, 7 companies	107,000
Massachusetts, 7 companies	95,000
Illinois, 2 companies	53,000
Ohio, 1 company	16,000
California, 2 companies	50,000

The fire and its losses created quite a discussion yesterday in the Treasury Department at Washington. The question was raised whether the owners of spirits could not claim from Government the refunding of internal revenue taxes paid on whisky destroyed. It was alleged, on the one hand, that the Government refunded duty on sugar destroyed under similar circumstances, and stated, on the other, if taxes were refunded in this way, there would be no end to it, and that millions of dollars would be taken from the Treasury to pay bogus claims which may be presented for fictitious losses.

Patterson's warehouse ceased to be an Internal Revenue bonded warehouse, class B, on the 30th of June, and some of those who participated in the discussion expressed the belief that this fact was of itself a bar against any claim for refunding. The case is an important one to distillers and dealers in other articles, which may be destroyed by fire, after tax has been paid before a sale is made.

One of the most melancholy circumstances connected with the fire is the death of Mr. William Alburger, which took place at his residence, No. 518 Emmett street, last night. He was a member of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, and received his injuries by the falling of a ladder while heroically combating the flames.

The following note was sent us this afternoon:—

To the Editors of the Evening Telegraph.

Gentlemen: My name appears in the list of sufferers by the late fire among the partially insured. Be kind enough to correct this, as I am fully covered by insurance.

Respectfully, Geo. Whiteley,
No. 107 Walnut street.

Philadelphia, August 6, 1869.

Railroad Accommodation Trains for Fairmount Park.—At the solicitation of the Park Commissioners, and the urgent desire of a large number of our citizens, the Reading Railroad has made arrangements to run a series of seven daily trains, commencing on Monday next, and excepting Sundays, to and from Belmont and the intermediate entrances to Fairmount Park. This will be a great convenience to many residents. The fares have been placed at a moderate price, and connections are made at Coates street with the line of park coaches running from that point to George's Hill. The following is a summary of the trains, rates, etc., which will be found published in full in our advertising columns, and which it would be advisable to preserve for future reference:—

The trains start from Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue at 7·10 A. M., 9·10 A. M., 11 A. M., 1·30 P. M., 3 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·30 P. M.

The trains start from Belmont at 6·30 A. M., 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 12·20 P. M., 2·10 P. M., 4 P. M., and 5·35 P. M.

The Green and Coates, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Union Passenger Railways will sell exchange tickets in connection with these trains for twelve cents, while the single train price will be ten cents. In packages, tickets will be seven for fifty cents, or fourteen for one dollar. For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street, and Belmont.

The trains will stop at Coates and Brown streets, which are park entrances; at Thompson street, Mifflin lane, which is the entrance to Engel & Wolf's farm, and at Columbia Bridge, which is the entrance to Washington Retreat, and almost due east of George's Hill.

Arrival of Peaches.—The large consignments of Southern peaches are now fairly arriving in town. The Errickson line of propellers brought this morning from Sassafras river the Decatur, with 9000 baskets, the Florence Franklin with 7000 baskets, and the H. L. Gaw with 600 baskets, from Baltimore. From Abercrombie creek, in Delaware, the barge Blue Mountain with 500 baskets, and from Black Bird creek, Delaware, the barge Charles, with 1400 baskets, arrived in charge of tugs. From Bohemia river, Cecil county, Maryland, the barge Alice and Luida, with 2000 baskets, consigned to Messrs. Biggs & Walker. In all, the aggregate is 22,500 baskets.

Our citizens have but a faint conception of the great trade here transacted every summer in peaches, a very large proportion of which also comes by the Wilmington railroad lines connecting with roads in Delaware and Maryland. A large percentage of the arrivals here are secured at once for New York consumption and her neighboring trade. The enterprising Errickson line of Baltimore and Philadelphia steamboats purpose placing two more steamers of greater capacity on their route, making four steamers of 30,000 baskets capacity on Sassafras river, and with this enlargement it is thought the line will be taxed to its utmost ability.

Atlantic City.—The Fire Zouaves have been tendered a grand ball at the Surf House this evening, the preparations for which indicate that it will be a highly successful and brilliant affair. The *bal masque* given last evening at the Sea View House was magnificent, thousands participating in the festivities of the occasion.

The weather continues delightful at Atlantic, and the bathing is all that could be desired. Two fast express trains run on Saturdays this season, viz., one at 2 P. M. and the other at 3·15 P. M. Both of these trains make the trip down in one and three-quarter hours. The favorite Sunday train, leaving at 8 o'clock A. M., is a very great convenience for those who cannot leave the city during the week, and it is well patronized.

A Wife Beater.—John Croney lives at Germantown. He occasionally gets under the influence of whisky, and when in that state is of an unruly disposition. On Wednesday he went home, and seizing a pitch-fork, attacked his wife with it. A sister interfering, was clubbed over the mouth. A policeman came along and nabbed him. Alderman Good sent him below in default of $1000 bail.

An Alleged Thief.—William Fetters was arrested last evening at Second and Beaver streets, by Lieutenant Spear, for stealing equipments from the house of the Independence Hose Co. It is alleged that during the prevalence of fires the prisoner would enter the house and carry off the equipments. Alderman Eggleton held him in $600 for trial.

A Till-Tapper.—Frederick Meyerle, a youth, yesterday went into a tavern at Fourth and Diamond streets, and robbed the money-drawer of $4. The proprietor captured the young thief and handed him over to a Tenth district policeman, who escorted him before Alderman Eggleton. He was committed for trial.

A Number of Bummers Arrested.—Sergeant Crout and a squad of the Reserve police made a raid yesterday on the locality of Seventh and Bedford streets, and captured six men and women, all of whom were carted before Alderman Kerr, who sent them to prison for thirty days.

House Robbery.—Mrs. Crossdale, residing at No. 908 Christian street, went to bed last evening leaving the front door of the house unfastened. Some thief walked in and stole a japanned box inlaid with pearl, a pair of earrings, a bracelet and some silver ware valued at $100.

Music at the Park.—To-morrow afternoon the programme of the concert at Fairmount Park, under the leadership of Dr. Cunnington, will consist of the following pieces:—

1. Grand March.
2. Selection—"Mason and Locksmith."
3. Waltz.
4. "Grand Duchesse."
5. Galop.
6. Martha—Quadrille.
   Intermission of fifteen minutes.
7. Overture—Ringelben.
8. Selection—"Huguenots."
9. Selection—"Barbe Bleue."
10. Guards' Waltz.
11. Golden Robin Polka (by request), for two cornets; performed by Messrs. Schmitt and Spiegel.
12. Selection—"Nabuco."
13. Finale.

The Murderer Carr.—Policeman George Hagan, of the Seventeenth district, on information received, called at a house on Lebanon street, below Fitzwater, last night, and on going into one of the upper rooms saw Henry Carr, the colored man who was charged with the murder of Frank Wyckoff, at the barber shop at Shippen and Doak streets, yesterday, asleep in a bed. He took him into custody and locked him in the station, where he remained until this morning, when he was transferred to the Central Station. Carr is a mulatto, aged 23 years, and says that after he left the barber shop yesterday he went as far as Darby, from where he returned in the evening, stopping at the house where he was captured. He will be present at the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Visitors to the Park During July.—The number of pedestrians, equestrians, vehicles, and horses entering the new park by Girard avenue entrance, from July 1 to July 31, inclusive, was as follows:—

Pedestrians	9269		9,269
Equestrians	1098		1,098
Carriages, 1 horse	7403	(estimated)	14,806
" 2 "	4602	"	12,604
" 4 "	1		4
No. of persons			37,781

The park carriages are running full, and the owners will add another to the number, making three in all. They are serviceable, first-class turnouts, and make the round trip, from the East Park, William Circle, to George's Hill in the West Park, in ninety minutes.

Fatal Casualty.—William Hanna was badly injured a day or two ago by a bank of earth falling on him while at work on North Broad street. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, where he died this morning. Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

A Delightful Resort.—Every few minutes during the day and evening large and comfortable steamboats leave South street wharf for Gloucester, which has been well patronized this summer.

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, August 5, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	40,057 02
From Port Carbon	10,909 03
From Pottsville	4,451 05
From Schuylkill Haven	33,794 14
From Auburn	3,942 03
From Port Clinton	18,138 18
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	5,150 05
From Allentown and Alburtis	192 03
Anthracite Coal for week	116,629 13
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	9,781 08
Total for week paying freight	126,410 16
Coal for Company's use	2,663 16
Total all kinds for week	129,074 12
Previously this year	2,179,155 16
Total	2,308,230 08
To Thursday, August 6, 1868	1,949,203 04

CUBA.

The Progress of the Insurrection—Successful Rebel Raid for Provisions—$50,000 Worth Carried Off—Collision of Rebel and Spanish Forces.

Puerto Principe, July 21.—Yesterday, between three and four in the morning, this city was roused from its profound slumbers by a continued and steady firing, which was heard as coming from various points leading out of town. All left their beds to be ready against an attack as unexpected as it was sudden and general. Shortly after the first shots were heard all the troops that guarded the town, both regulars and volunteers, numbering about four thousand, were in motion towards those parts of the city where their presence was most needed. The Plaza de la Caridad had been invaded by a force of insurgents, to what number was not stated, though it must have been considerable, as this part of the city is guarded by the regiment of marine infantry. At this point General Poello arrived at about 5 o'clock A. M., accompanied by the forces which had been guarding the bridge leading from the Caridad to the centre of the city. The insurgents met by the marines and afterwards by the Battalion Union, the small force of cavalry which accompanied General Poello commenced to retreat slowly towards the Corojo, followed by the above-mentioned forces, which, with one piece of artillery, kept up an active firing, returned by the insurgents, who retreated slowly and in good order. General Poello, at the head of his troops, followed the retreating insurgents to a distance of two miles from town, returning at 8 o'clock to the city. At the Vigia, the northwest part of the town, the insurgents forced their entrance up that street, close to the very doors of the Lancers' barracks, shooting down the sentinels, with the cry of *Viva Cuba libre!* The Chiclana regiment soon arrived at this point, with three pieces of artillery, while the Reina regiment made a circuit to cut off the retreat of this party of insurgents, consisting of about 350 men. But in this manœuvre the troops did not succeed, as every bush and the several outlets of the city were lined with rebels. The Reina regiment had to cut across the fields at right angles to join the Chiclana regiment, and before those combined forces the insurgents retreated slowly, contesting the ground inch by inch, and finally retired. At various other parts of the town the rebels in small parties made simultaneous attacks, with the same result as the foregoing. As usual the Spaniards confess only to very small losses, nevertheless thirty-four wounded were taken into the Lancers' barracks. The insurgents' loss has not been ascertained. The Spaniards say they killed eleven.

It is well ascertained that the insurgents had no intention of taking the city by this informal attack, but to produce a general alarm, and as the town was left unguarded at several unimportant points, through these means (by a preconcerted plan with sympathizers in the city and faithful (?) Spaniards, who have a greater affection for Cuban gold than their beloved patria), to take away many valuable commodities, such as salt, rice, provisions, and clothing. They fully succeeded in their plan, and it is calculated that nearly $50,000 worth of goods were taken out of the town by this *ruse de guerre*. This accounts for the troops tearing down several houses at the edges of the city, where quantities of provisions, clothing, and even arms that remained were found.

Soon after tranquillity was restored and the excitement over, several arrests of Cubans were made, among others Don Pedro Aguero, charged with having fired on the troops from his window; this, of course, is only a pretext, as this gentleman lives in the centre of the city.

A young man of good family, Don Fidel Barrera, has lately been added to the chain-gang charged with keeping up a correspondence with the insurgents. No conclusive proofs were found against him, nevertheless he was condemned.

Our new Governor General, Poello (colored), was very enthusiastically received by the Spaniards. They are in hopes that he will satiate their thirst for blood. The creoles are trembling in their boots. During the attack of the insurgents yesterday the volunteers proposed to massacre all suspected Cubans. At one time great fears were entertained by the more sensitive portion that these threats would be carried out and the city delivered to the fury of the soldiery.

The cholera and yellow fever are doing fearful havoc among the troops.

The state of this city is most lamentable. The misery among the poor, and even those classes that once had plenty, is beyond description. Everything is scarce and dear. No vegetables come from the country into the city. We have to rely entirely on foreign provisions, and these at very high prices. Meat, which was lately at ten cents the pound, is not to be had now under twenty-five cents. A party who started last week after cattle were driven back into town.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

Customs Receipts for the Past Week—Admiral Hoff Relieved by Admiral Poor—Decisions by Commissioner Delano.

NEW YORK.

Capture of the Ringleader of Texan Outlaws—Crime in the City—The Gold Market.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The subject of taxing manufacturers of shingles on their sales, which has been before the Revenue Department for some time and excited some discussion, has been decided in favor of exempting the same, in accordance with the ruling of the late Commissioner, Mr. Rollins. The point raised was, that where sawed out, shingles are manufactured lumber, being ready for consumption; but being then precisely in the condition of sawed boards or laths, which are exempted, the distinction was too nice. Hence the ruling.

The Republican Party in Pennsylvania.

General James S. Negely, M. C. from Pennsylvania, arrived in town to-day. He has lately conferred with Governor Geary, Senator Cameron, and other prominent politicians of that State, and reports a general apathy in the Republican party, but no disaffection in the ranks. The campaign will open about the 1st of September.

Army Orders.

First Lieutenant J. A. Wagmire, First Lieutenant J. Murphy, and W. J. Moberly, U. S. A., Captain J. W. Goltrap, and First Lieutenant L. J. Whiting are detailed for recruiting service and ordered to report at once to the superintendent of recruiting service, New York, for assignment to duty. Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Chief of Ordnance, Navy Department, will take charge of the Navy Yard here next Tuesday, relieving Admiral Poor.

Customs Receipts.

Customs receipts July 24 to 31 inclusive:—Boston, $229,891; New York, $2,389,000; Philadelphia, $162,698; Baltimore, $362,719; New Orleans, July 10 to 24, $99,828; San Francisco July 10 to 24, $429,519. Total, $3,773,655.

Admiral Hoff Relieved.

Admiral Hoff, commanding our squadron in Cuban waters, is relieved at his own request. Admiral Poor succeeds him.

Accepted.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieutenant N. Burbank.

Arrival of More Filibusters in Cuba.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Information has been received here that a Cuban expedition, composed of about two hundred and fifty men, which left a point on the coast of Florida on the 4th instant, had arrived in Cuba. It is stated that a courier who accompanied the expedition returned to Florida, and communicated by telegraph this morning with a party in this city.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Markets To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Gold market is weaker than yesterday, and is quoted at 1 P. M. to-day at 136⅛. The European rumors of yesterday regarding political complications in Spain and Egypt have no apparent effect upon the gold premium here. Stocks are irregular and dull. New York Central is ⅜ per cent. higher than yesterday, and is quoted at 208⅜; Hudson River is a trifle lower, quoted at 183; Northwestern common and preferred and St. Paul common and preferred, which have been the recent features of the market, are quiet at unchanged quotations; Michigan Southern has advanced 1 per cent. to-day, and is selling at 108⅜. Governments opened firm at the 10 o'clock board, but were ⅛ lower at the 12 o'clock call. The Money market is easy at 6@7 per cent.

Capture of an ex-Confederate—The Offenses With Which He Stands Charged.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Aug. 6.—J. H. Pratt, major of the Confederate army, was brought before Commissioner Osborne on the charge of having on the 4th of October, 1868, while confined under guard of United States troops in Jefferson, Texas, poisoned the guard, with some thirty-six others, and murdered G. W. Smith, Lewis Grant, and Richard Stewart of the guard; also charged with treason. Four persons implicated with him are now in custody in Texas. He is represented as the ringleader. Most strenuous efforts have been made for weeks past to secure his arrest. Deputy Marshal Crowley succeeded in capturing Pratt at half past ten on Thursday night.

Probable Homicide.

New York, Aug. 6.—Richard Backhouse, a seaman of the steamer City of Limerick, was drowned last night, and it is alleged that Daniel Brown pushed him overboard. This steamer, which was to have sailed to-day, will probably be detained, so many of the seamen being required as witnesses at the inquest.

The New York Stock Market.

New York, Aug. 6.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136¼; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 124⅛; do. 1864, do., 123¾; do. 1865, do., 123⅞; do. do. new, 122⅜; do. 1867, 122⅜; do. 1868, 122⅜; 10-40s, 116⅜; Virginia sixes, new, 61; Missouri sixes, 87⅜; Canton Company, 59; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central, 207⅞; Erie, 28⅞; Reading, 96⅞; Hudson River, 183; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 108⅞; Illinois Central, 141⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Telegraph, 38⅜.

The New York Produce Market.

New York, Aug. 6.—Cotton firm; 500 bales sold at 33½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6000 barrels State at $5·80@7·20; Western at $5·80@7·50; Southern, $6·80@11·75. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 28,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·55@1·56. Corn firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 48,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·10@1·13. Oats firmer and advanced 1c.; sales at 80½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new Mess, $33@33·12½; prime, $27·50@28·50. Lard dull; steam, $19⅜c. Whisky quiet at $1·10½.

FROM THE WEST.

Hon. J. M. Cavanagh Re-elected Congressman.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—A Helena, Montana, despatch says Hon. J. M. Cavanagh, Democrat, is re-elected delegate to Congress from that Territory by 2000 majority.

Honors to Chinese Merchants.

Singman and Choychew, Chinese merchants, now in this city, had a reception at the Sherman House last evening, which was fully attended. They leave for New York on Monday night.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Atlantic City, wind northwest, clear and cold, 60.

Cape May, wind west, clear, 60.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A New Route to Louisiana.

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—The small side-wheel steamer Helen Broke, fifteen tons, left this port yesterday for Attakapas, Louisiana. Her route is inland hence to New York, by canal, up the Hudson, and through the canals and lakes, and down the Mississippi.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—Cotton dull, nominally 33½c. Flour dull; stock scarce and demand light. Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $8·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western extra, $6·75@7·25; do. family $7·75@8·50. Wheat steady; prime to choice red active at $1·60@1·65; good, $1·40@1·50. Corn firm; prime white, $1·06@1·08; yellow, $1·07@1·08. Oats steady at 60@61c. Rye dull at $1·18@1·20. Mess Pork firm at $34@34·50. Bacon active; shoulders, 15¼@15½c. Hams, 24c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1·16.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Aug. 6—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93. U. S. 5-20's easier at 83¼. Stocks steady. Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94½.

Liverpool, Aug. 6—A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12⅝d.; middling Orleans, 13@13⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000; sales of the week, 87,000 bales, of which 16,000 were for export and 15,000 for speculation. Stock, 277,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales are American. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Aug. 6—P. M.—U. S. five-twenties quiet at 83½. Illinois Central, 94½.

Liverpool, Aug. 6—P. M.—Cotton steady; the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Stock of cotton afloat, 667,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet but firm. Breadstuffs quiet. Red Wheat easier, but not lower.

Havre, Aug. 6.—Cotton 157 francs for both on the spot and afloat.

AN ILLINOIS FARMER.

Alexander, the Cattle King—His Personnel and Possessions.

From the Geneseo (Ill.) Republic.

We frequently see accounts in the papers of men who are noted for their genius, talents, and whatever they may have accomplished above the average of men generally. We see notices of miners and farmers in California, in Texas, and in other States, who have done big things. We see notices of men who have grown rich in manufacturing and real estate speculations in the East and elsewhere. Scarce a paper that does not puff somebody for some wonderful feat in some direction.

We do not recollect to have seen any notice in the papers of one of the greatest men the country has produced. We mean John T. Alexander, of Morgan county, who commenced business for himself with little capital or other advantages above the average of men. He is a plain, homespun farmer—tall, good-looking, free and easy in manners, without the least particle of style in words or acts.

It is interesting to watch the movements of such a man at Springfield or Chicago, among the popinjays and self-constituted leaders of society who are greatly elevated in their own conceit. Mr. Alexander has been farming in Illinois a good many years, and has been very successful. His farms now comprise about 30,000 acres, mostly under improvement. This is about one township and a half, about nine miles square, and all good land. He has now 5000 acres of growing corn, and from 1500 to 2000 acres of grass.

He is now feeding about 10,000 head of cattle, and buys and ships East from Chicago from 1000 to 2000 head each week. He has risen to this great prominence by his own talent, energy, and integrity. His business each and every year amounts to millions of dollars, and is entirely legitimate, adding to his own wealth and the common welfare of the State.

We may, at some other time, give, in more detail, a history of Mr. Alexander and his operations—not that he needs any such notice, but as an example to the young to go and do likewise, instead of going into stores and offices to avoid soiling their fingers, with the notion that farming is not so genteel and profitable.

We may do so for another reason, and that is the fact that the young, as well as the older people, nowadays, get their notion of things generally from the newspapers—the papers, for some reason or other—perhaps the force of circumstances more than anything else—have much to say of manufacturers, lawyers, preachers, bankers, and other professional and trafficking characters, but very little to say of farming and farmers. We think it profitable to present, as an offset to about ten thousand politicians and other characters who occupy the columns of news, one such man as John T. Alexander.

MISSING VESSELS.

List of Ships Sailing Between English and American Ports Given up as Lost.

The following is a list of vessels sailing from or bound to American ports which are supposed to be lost. They were insurred and owned either here or in England:—

Barque Flora, from New York for Bristol, November 26, 1868.

Schooner Franke, from Port Morans, Jamica, for New York, April 15, 1869.

Schooner C. C. Colgate, from Mobile for Liverpool, December 23, 1868; spoken May 1, latitude 31, longitude 73.

Brig Swift, from Harbour de Grace, N. F., for New York, Nov. 24, 1868.

Brig Sarah Ann, from Baltimore for St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 3, 1868.

Steamship United Kingdom, from New York for Glasgow, April 19, 1869.

Ship West, from New York for Liverpool, Feb. 8, 1869.

Brig Georgiana, from Cumberland Inlet for New London, Oct. 15, 1868.

Barque Tempest, from New York for London, Oct. 30, 1868.

Barque Toscana, from New York for Glasgow, Nov. 29, 1868.

Brig Beatrice, from Baltimore to Liverpool, last heard of Jan. 3, 1868.

Barque Coral, from Quebec to Liverpool, last heard of Nov. 22, 1868.

Brig Cynthia, from Summerside (P. E. I.) to Liverpool, last heard of Dec. 1, 1868.

Barque Glasgow, from Boston to London, last heard of Nov. 24, 1868.

Brig Golden Pledge, from Liverpool to Castine, last heard of Jan. 24, 1869.

Brig John G. Paint, from Boston to Queenstown, last heard of Dec. 8, 1868.

The *Bureau Veritas*, published in Paris, has a list of 190 vessels of all descriptions and nationalities that, on the 1st of June, were given up as lost.

—The chief business at Cape May is spending money, preparing for meals, eating the meals, and spending more money. The amusements are bathing, gossip, and flirtation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s, '84..c.	83¾	$1000 U S 6s, '81.Cp. cash	124⅝
$1000 Leh Gold l....	98½	6 sh Cam & A Sc.c	65
$4500 Leh Con l....	81	15 do........	65
$1000 Leh V R n bs. Cp..	94½	200 sh Sham'n C..b5.	5½
$1000 C & A 6s '8..	85½	100 sh Read R..b10.	48⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$4900 City 6s, New..	102	18 sh Leh Val'R....	57
$2000 City 6s, Old.s5.	96	6 do.......b3.	57
200 sh Leh Stk....ls.	36½	4 sh Cam & A.Sc..	65¾
20 sh Cam & Am R.	122	54 do.........	65

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
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H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 13. Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on and after August 23, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. W. F. WARBURTON'S, No. 430 CHESNUT St. 8 6 2m

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Serious Riot in Mobile—One of the Results of the Alabama Election—The Government Loss by the Philadelphia Fire—First Collection District of Pennsylvania—Some Grumbling.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Whisky in Patterson's Bonded Warehouse.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Aug. 6.—A despatch to one of your afternoon contemporaries would seem to convey the impression that the whisky destroyed by the recent fire in Philadelphia was in bond at the time of its destruction. This is not true. The Government tax on whisky in bonded warehouses of class B, like Patterson's, was all paid on the 1st of July, in accordance with the recent act of Congress. According to the statement of internal revenue officials, there were a few hundred gallons of whisky in Patterson's warehouse on which the tax had not been paid, and it was, of course, forfeited. This was all the Government loss.

The Alabama Election.

The absence of news from Alabama concerning the result of the election there is construed by the Democracy here as an indication for victory for their side. Telegrams sent to Senators Warner and Spencer by their friends here, asking for the result, have failed to elicit any reply. It is argued that if the result had been favorable to their side they would have been prompt in communicating it.

A Dilatory Collector.

It is complained at the Internal Revenue Department that the collector for the First district of Pennsylvania is dilatory in sending in his accounts. Instead of giving the department an exhibit every month, as he should do, it is stated that nothing definite has been heard from him for several months.

Admiral Dahlgren and the Ordnance Bureau.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Admiral Dahlgren will sever his connection with the Ordnance Bureau as its chief on Tuesday next, on which day he will assume command of the Navy Yard here, in place of Admiral Poor, who takes command of our squadron in Cuban waters, relieving Vice-Admiral Hoff.

Ordered to Duty.

Second Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg is ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery at the New York Navy Yard.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Comments of the Mobile "Register" on the Riot in that City.

Mobile, August 6.—The Mobile *Register* of this morning comments on the riot as follows:—Last night's work, done after our editorial of this morning was in print, is a sharp and quick commentary on the dangers we forecasted from the present aspect of affairs. It is a burning shame that this community should be exposed to outrages like this, and the community owes it to itself to take measures to protect itself against a repetition of them. As to where the blame lies, there is no room for question. These deeds are the direct outflow of maddened passions of negroes inflamed and lashed into fury by the public harangues and private instigations of foreign radicals in our midst. It is a question for the public to decide how long these incendiaries shall be allowed to expose the peace of society and the safety of women and children. We hope that a public meeting will be held to answer this question.

The election in the First Congressional district is uncertain, and will take the official count to decide.

The Returns of the Election Meagre—What They Indicate.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 6.—The returns are still meagre; but enough is known to render it certain that Buckley and Hays, radical, have been elected in the Second and Fourth districts by colored majorities. Dox and Sherron, Democrats, are elected in the Fifth and Sixth districts by white majorities. The returns from the First district are too indefinite to indicate the result with certainty, but the impression is that Buck is elected. The Third district is very close, and 100 votes either way will probably decide the result.

The Riot at Mobile, Ala.—Full Details of the Affray—Its Origin and End.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 6.—Last night a serious riot occurred in this city, beginning at an outdoor radical meeting to celebrate the triumph of the radical candidate in this Congressional district. The meeting was a large one, and composed of colored persons, except a few white leaders. During the whole of yesterday rumors were in circulation that the negroes were very much excited, defiant, and threatening, and intended to burn the Democratic candidate (Colonel Mann) in effigy. Several citizens called on the Mayor and some of the radical leaders, and advised them that it would be better to postpone the meeting, for if the threat of hanging in effigy was carried out, the white people could not be restrained from an attempt to resent the indignity by force. It was thought these representations had had the desired effect, and there would be no meeting. At 8 o'clock, however, the tar barrels were lighted, and the negroes began to flock in until they swelled into a crowd of a thousand or fifteen hundred. Many came with guns, and most all with concealed arms, pistols, knives, and razors.

Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the meeting except the inflammatory speeches of the leaders until about 10 o'clock, when a jocose dispute between two citizens on a subject entirely foreign to politics or the meeting attracted some attention, and in passing up to see what it was about a white man is said to have accidentally trod on the foot of a colored man. Just as the altercation about this was settled a pistol shot was heard, and this was the signal for a general firing. The whole crowd dispersed immediately, but the firing was continued a few moments as the crowd scattered, and in ten minutes a dead quiet reigned, broken only by the tread of the white patrols.

A detachment of United States troops were stationed at the guard-house at the request of the Mayor, in anticipation of trouble. They took no part in the affray, except to march up town to look after and put a stop to the firing. It is not known who fired the first shot. It was the natural result of the excitement. There were not over one hundred white men as lookers-on at the meeting.

The casualties were small considering the number of shots and the close quarters. Many shots missed, having been fired in the air. Three negroes were killed outright, four police officers were wounded, and five negroes and three white men were wounded.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Shocking Crime in Cleveland—Mining News in the West—Movements of Vice-President Colfax—Outrages by the Indians.

FROM THE WEST.

Stabbing Affray in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Aug. 6.—William K. Lamphear, a stone-cutter, residing at No. 66 Seneca street, suspecting undue intimacy between one of his employes, named George Stanley, and Mrs. Lamphear, all boarding at the same house, went to work at an early hour this morning, and, returning unexpectedly, found Stanley and Mrs. Lamphear in a criminal situation. Lamphear attacked both with a knife, inflicting a wound in his wife's abdomen which will probably prove fatal. Stanley was wounded in the shoulder. Lamphear is under arrest.

Movements of General Palmer.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—A Denver desptch says that General Palmer, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, left there yesterday, after having completed arrangements for the extension of the road to Denver.

Mining News.

The most intelligent miners assert that St. Louis will become the chief point for smelting the silver ores of Colorado, and that 1000 tons of ore will be shipped to this city daily, when the railroad is finished, at a saving of thirty dollars per ton on the present mode of transportation. Parties are also preparing to erect smelting works for the treatment of these ores. The receipts at the Land Office in Denver for July were $539,798.

The Vice-President's Movements.

Steamboats left Denver on Tuesday to join the Vice-President's party. Previous to leaving he was presented with a pitcher made of Colorado silver and gold.

A Santa Fe despatch says a party of miners were attacked by Indians near Sulphur Spring, and their wagons and supplies fell into their hands.

Miners Going Further West.

A party of miners on a prospecting tour to San Juan county were allowed to pass through the country by the Utah Indians, but were positively prohibited from locating claims.

Indian Outrages.

A large number of cattle and sheep have been driven off by the Indians in Arribo county.

A barber, named William Sikuplegel, living in Mascoutah, Ill., was murdered in a saloon on Wednesday afternoon by Henry Galth, a butcher.

FROM THE WEST.

The Episcopal Church Trial in Chicago—The Bishop and Rev. Dr. Cheney.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Among the documents presented to the amended bill filed by Rev. Dr. Cheney's counsel is a bill intended to meet the exigency presented by the answer to the original bill, which was carried in the proceedings of the ecclesiastical body in the morning of the 23d of July, the original bill having closed with the adjournment of the first day's procedure. By the supplemental bill the combining and confederating clause is carried in, and new parties are made to the suit. These parties are the Bishop and presenters. Accompanying this bill is a correspondence between Bishop Waterhouse and Mr. Cheney. Bishop Waterhouse, in his letter to Mr. Cheney, assumes that the offense and misconduct for which he was to be trid had been unreservedly admitted by Mr. Cheney. This Mr. Cheney emphatically denies, and his denial is sustained by his wife and Mrs. A. Louise Sheldon, who heard Mr. Cheney say in a loud voice, "Bishop, I admit nothing."

FROM NEW YORK.

The Horse Fair at Buffalo—Horseflesh Extraordinary.

Buffalo, Aug. 6.—The horses for the great trots to come off next week are arriving here daily from the West and Canada. Old turfmen say that there are more fine horses already here than were ever together before in one place. It is estimated that there are over $1,000,000 worth of horses in the city. The indications promise the most interesting trots ever held anywhere. The city is full of strangers. Among the arrivals yesterday were W. R. Johnson, from Kentucky, and the noted pacer Dan Voorhees.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Rockingham Park Races.

Portsmouth, August 6.—At Rockingham Park yesterday, the trot for $400, in three purses, was won by McClellan in 2·45, 2·37, and 2·38½. Black Walnut took the second money and Nellie Locke the third. Black Walnut took the second heat. The trot for $200 was won by Lady Wilkes, who won the race under protest, in three straight heats. Time, 2·52, 2·53½, and 2·51½. Two dead heats were made in 2·51 and 2·54. Lady Wilkes' time on Monday should have been given as 2·55, not 2·35.

FROM EUROPE.

A Scare in Parliament—Another Gunpowder Plot.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Aug. 6.—At an early hour this morning, during the sessions of both houses of Parliament, great excitement was occasioned by a loud explosion in the building. Search was instituted, and a tin case, which had contained powder, was picked up on the terrace near by. Not much damage was done, and no arrests were made. The affair is involved in mystery.

The Harvard crew have received their new boat, 44½ feet long.

The Pope and the Council.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, at Rome, says it is not probable that the Pope will renounce the idea of the council. The emancipation of civil society from church influence is so complete that it would be superfluous to prevent the meeting. It is stated that other States will show the same moderation as Baron Von Buest in his reply to Hohenlohe.

Bidding for the Capital.

St. Louis, which makes the strongest bid for the capital, if the seat of government is removed from Washington to the West, claims to have a population of 220,000, and a total of 24,929 houses. There has been an extraordinary amount of building in that city in the past three years, no less than 5476 houses having been erected since 1866. These are facts which speak favorably for that city, and to these are added the following promises: The city limits as now laid out give 55,992 lots, on which, says a local journal, "houses may be erected." This will not do; it does not strengthen the bid. Omaha city has something less than a million lots on which houses "may be" erected, but a century or so may elapse before they will be erected. If what is to be done is to be considered a claim, Omaha is the coming city for the capital.